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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE PAPER (28x42 INCHES), GIVING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor;
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Our Price List.

Best French white bone corsets 88c.
Silk grenadine veils 25c, worth $1.
Superior kid gloves $1.
Fine straw hats 50c.
Elegant bonnets 75c, $1 and $1 25.
Sun umbrellas 88c, 50c, 62c, &c.
Latest style lace parasols $1 25, $1 50 and $2.
All goods at lowest Eastern prices at I. Rosenbaum & Co.'s Philadelphia Emporium, 75 Market street.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, desirable House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

To the Public.

Purchase drugs where none but the best are kept. Purchase patent medicines wherenone but genuine preparations are sold. Purchase soap, perfumery and all toilet articles where you can find the greatest variety from which to select. To make any such purchases we advise our readers to go to Joseph H. Fleming's, 84 Market street. He buys for cash and sells for cash, thereby securing to customers a large amount of goods for a small amount of money.

Looking Glasses, Pictures and Frames.

A new and splendid stock of the above named goods to be found at the store of Boyd, Murray & Fawcett, 119 Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.
The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McClarran & McKennan, Druggists and Dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. tf

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Trade Mark for Sterling. | Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. | GORHAM MFG CO

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
Providence, R. I.
STERLING SILVER WARE,
and
NICKEL SILVER PLATED WARE.
Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

The Daily Commercial.

THE COMMERCIAL is published every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) and delivered to subscribers in the city at 25 cents per week. Single copies, one cent. Subscribers by mail, $10 00 per year. Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor; letters on business, subscriptions, &c., to the publishers. Office, 76 Fifth avenue, (opposite Postoffice.)

THE managing editor of one of the leading New York papers, it is said, has been guilty of furnishing to a Philadelphia paper, which does not belong to the Associated Press, the cable news belonging exclusively to the Association. A special from New York to the Cincinnati *Commercial* giving the above fact, says:

"Letters are also in possession of parties here, and they will be handed on Monday, proving that Simon Cameron was led to pay $5,000 to secure the publication of the publisher of this editor and the paper to which he was attached.

"Also that Galusha A. Grow paid him $5,000 for the same purpose.

"That the late State Attorney General Brewster of Pennsylvania, paid him $1,000 for his influence towards making Brewster a member of Congress.

"Also that this editor attempted to obtain $5,000 from Gov. Curtin, by which to secure the good will of his paper to aid him in getting a foreign mission."

THE barbarities practiced on the steerage passengers and crews of sailing packets between New York and foreign ports is creating a hundred scandals, as disclosed in the courts. A recent case is that of the ship Richard Robinson which arrived at New York last week from Liverpool. The brutal offenders were the captain and first mate. The crew of the ship, to the number of twenty-one men, were kept in torture during the entire passage. Before the vessel was out of sight of the land two of them were so cowhided as to require the hospital treatment. One of them reached the shore, the other is supposed to have perished. To animate exercise and prevent sleep they were forced to fight each other, while the officers stood near pricking them with needles' stuck in the end of a pole. Knives with long and sharp projecting points, were freely used, and the fierce and brutal combats were indiscriminately mangled, Axe-handles, boots, belaying-pins and every other weapon at hand which might keep the fire burning and the blood flowing were freely brought into play to reduce the crew to a condition little removed from that of death. The case is to be brought before the courts, and it is likely the ship will be fined heavily, and a sufficient sum collected to make it unprofitable to such sufferer. As for the captain and mate, imprisonment is too good for them.

STATE NEWS.

Arms have been issued to nine new military companies by Adjutant General McCreery, within the past few weeks. The companies are located at Reading, Easton, Scranton, Harrisburg, Pittstown and Philadelphia.

James Kester, of Franklin township, has been appointed by the Governor to be Associate Judge of Columbia county.

Referring to Mr. Gowan's purchase of the Treverton coal estate, the Reading *Dispatch* says: It may seem strange to many of our readers that Mr. Gowan would enter into such a stupendous enterprise immediately after having assumed the responsibility of the Presidency of the Reading Railroad. From the fact that the Legislature has passed a bill to enable only part of the late session, granting railroad corporations the right to aid coal operators, whereby they were prevented, we infer that Mr. Gowan, in his official capacity, has entered into this enterprise with a view of checkmating, with gobbling up the entire Treverton coal estate. There is no telling what this new law may lead to in the coal regions of our State.

The coal miners' strike at Poweltown, Osceola, Philipsburg and vicinity, is not general.

A respectable merchant in Philadelphia, a few evenings since, became intoxicated, and lay down near the door of a medical college, whence he was conveyed to the dissecting room by mistake of drunken grave robbers. The *Evening Star* says: "Next morning a subject was wanted. As soon as the cut was opened and light admitted, the unfortunate man began to give signs of life. Two or three of the students ran, others called, but they were afraid to approach him. At length, after many efforts to rouse him, and they were successful. Gazing wildly around him for a moment in a terrible realization of his position, upon him like a flash, and he uttered heart-rending screams. So appalling were they that some of the students went into a fit, and a German was so alarmed that he fell down a flight of stairs and fractured one of his arms, and was removed to the Penn Hospital, where he now is, doing well. The unfortunate man was removed to his home in an insane condition, manifesting great nervousness at times. It is feared the care of two physicians, and cannot be convinced but he was dead. Such are the results of rum."

THE OIL REGIONS.

Another Well at Brady's Bend—Intense Excitement in Venango County—West Virginia and Ohio Oil Trade.

A correspondent writing to the Butler *Herald* speaks as follows of the recent oil strike at that place. "The Brady's Bend Iron Company have just struck a fine oil well on their territory on the bank of the Allegheny river, about one-fourth of a mile above the mouth of Sugar Creek. The well is now producing about fifteen barrels per day. It was found at the depth of 1,005 feet; the total depth of the well is 1,103 feet. The hole was bored without accident. The old well of the company about one hundred feet above the new one has been pumping now for over three years with the same average product per day. Since the new well has been put down there has been a marked increase in the production of the old well. The old well has furnished the gas for fuel both for boring the new well and pumping the old one with a large amount going to waste. Thus, says a Kittanning paper, Armstrong county is slowly but surely falling into the line of oil producing territory. At Parker's Landing the excitement still keeps up, and the last place this fall is the "Pithole of this region. It is true that the wells struck in this county so far, are not quite as productive as those higher up the river, yet as they have never been known to fail, or decrease in yield, their value must be estimated accordingly.

The Titusville *Herald* of Friday has the following items: Another new well was struck Friday last on Holmden Run, about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Pithole City. The production is authentically reported at twenty-five barrels a day. Yesterday a new twenty barrel well was struck on West Pithole creek, about one mile south of the National wells. It is located on the Salisbury Farm, and is the first well put down in the vicinity. It is owned by Messrs. Gallagher & Company of this city, and Wegerforth, of Meadeville. The stockholders of the Sorg Petroleum and Independent Company's tract, near West Pithole creek, announced a few days ago, has induced further operations, and a new well will have been started in the vicinity of it. A new twenty-five barrel well was struck a few days since on the Collins tract, near the National wells. It is owned by Messrs. Collins & Perry. In the island in the Allegheny river, opposite how McClintockville, an old well was lately started up, and it is now pumping ten barrels per day. Another old well on the same island is flowing eight barrels per day. A new well was struck a day or two ago on the black oil belt on the Pittsburgh and Cherry Run Oil Company's tract, Upper Cherry Run. It is producing fifty barrels per day. The working interest is owned by Messrs. Place, Shaffer and Dr. Shamburg. On Wednesday a new well was struck on the McBride farm a few miles south of Pithole City, and a well is on Holmden Run. It is yielding at the rate of about seventy-five barrels of black oil per day. This strike is considered a certain indication that the black oil belt extends from the run to the Pleasantville district, or that it is but a continuation of the black oil belt found at Shamburg and Pleasantville.

The Parkersburg *Times* says: The well recently struck at White Oak, formerly known as the "Barber Well," is now flowing sixty barrels of oil per day. Two days ago after it was tested, it flowed twelve hundred barrels, being eighty barrels per day; but it has since dropped off a trifle.

The production in West Virginia has been increasing, and it is now reported at about six hundred and fifty barrels per day. A short time ago one of the old wells was drilled below the lubricating oil sand rock at White Oak, and to the depth of about 900 feet, and on being tested it commenced to produce lubricating oil, and is now flowing one hundred barrels per day. The daily product of West Virginia and Ohio is stated to be about 1,200 barrels. Of two of these wells, one is located on the farm of White Oak, one hundred and fifty is lubricating oil. The well is seventy-five feet deep, and to 900 feet, while the light oil is found at a depth of 800 feet. The striking of the well mentioned above has created some excitement among operators in the vicinity, and about ten of the old wells which have been producing lubricating oil will be sunk into the sand rock which yields light oil. At Old Rock seven of the old wells are being cleaned out and started up. At Smith's Ferry there are six wells in process of drilling, and five at Cow Run in a like state. In the list of producing places Bull Run is not included. This district is probably yielding fifteen or twenty barrels per day.

FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

Celebrations in Philadelphia and St. Louis—Demonstrations in Other Cities.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The threatening aspect of the weather having cleared away during last night, to-day opened clear and beautiful, rendering it all that could be desired for the grand celebration of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Order of Odd Fellows in the United States. From early dawn the streets presented a most animated scene, being crowded with members of the order and people who arrived during yesterday and last night to witness the extraordinary pageantry of to-day. As previously announced in these dispatches, the delegations from abroad assembled at points designated for that purpose by Grand Marshal Rowley, of Pittsburgh.

The ceremonies at the Academy of Music, at nine o'clock, were opened by the singing of the entire audience, of an ode composed by B. P. Shillaber of Boston. It was sung to the air of America. Past Grand Master, John W. Stokes, in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, then delivered a most eloquent and feeling address of welcome, which was responded to by the Grand Sire, E. D. Farnsworth, of Tennessee.

Past Grand Master James L. Ridgley, the Grand Secretary and personal friend of the late Thomas Wildey, founder of the order in the United States, then delivered an oration on the history and purposes of Odd Fellowship. The oration was highly instructive, and was interrupted by outbursts of applause during its delivery. The building was filled from pit to dome.

The stage on which were seated about three hundred of the most prominent officers of the order was beautifully decorated. In the centre was suspended a white flag of the order, which bore the letters G. L. O. F. U. S. The ceremonies at the Academy were protracted far beyond the time specified, when will leave the effect of postponing the hour for the moving of the procession. At this writing the different divisions are forming in line.

The eighth division of Allegheny county, under command of Marshal John W. Haney, formed on Race street this morning, and presented a most magnificent appearance. They will occupy a place in about the center of the line.

Broad street, as far as the eye can reach, and for further, both sides, presents a scene never before equalled. Public and private buildings on the line of procession throughout the city generally, are literally festooned with flags and other decorations, and beautiful floral designs of every device to the time-honored order. The National flag of the United States, and the banner of one hundred guns in honor of the event, and the Keystone Battery will fire a salute at twelve o'clock. The number of visitors is such that not less than one hundred thousand people, exclusive of members of the order, are expected to witness the celebration.

LATER.—The procession has just commenced moving. The line of march is from Broad to Arch, the line by Grand Marshal Thos. A. Rowley, of Pittsburgh, as follows: Platoon of police; Division of Pennsylvania, subordinate Lodges of visiting jurisdictions, subordinate Encampments of Pennsylvania, subordinate Encampments of visiting jurisdictions, elective officers of subordinate Encampments, Grand Lodges of visiting Jurisdictions, Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Grand Lodge of the United States.

The Philadelphia Division was formed as follows: Bre. J. W. Haney, Marshal; Aids, Bros. Geo. F. Boriand, W. Foster Unkle; Band; Escort, Band; Delegates from subordinate lodges of Pennsylvania; the members of the Grand Lodge of the United States, in carriages, reviewed the procession as it continued its march. The procession formed in position in line after the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in the Twentieth Division. About fifty bands of music are distributed along the line. Every lodge carries a handsome banner. The finest of the kind is that of the Grand State. It is a beautiful one of white silk, twenty feet long and eleven and a half wide. The fringe is also fringed. In the centre is the coat of arms of the United States, surrounded by the words "Welcome, Thrice Welcome!" Immediately over this appears the well-known motto of the order, Friendship, Love and Truth, surrounded by a wreath of laurel. Banners and flags used in the procession will be transferred to the rink after the parade is over.

Last Day—Grand Parade—April 28, 1869.

The Odd Fellows celebrated their semi-centenary here. The lodges of this place, Beaver, Steubenville, New Brighton, No. 302 and the lodges of East Liverpool, Beaver and Steubenville, were in procession to the number of **three hundred.** A dinner was prepared by J. L. Graham in Bonnell's Hall, which all hundred partook. There is speaking to-night in the Methodist Church, by Rev. G. W. Burns and Rev. W. Reeves, D. D. COLUMBIANA.

BOSTON, April 26.—Forty-six lodges of Odd Fellows, in full regalia, formed a large procession here this morning. The streets were thronged with people. The appropriate services in the afternoon, and a banquet to-night.

BOSTON, April 26.—The procession of Odd Fellows, in full regalia, numbered about 6,000 men. Numerous buildings on the route were elaborately decorated. On an original hymn sung by a vast audience, introducing an address by P. P. Warren, an oration by Hon. F. Garry, of Baltimore, and original poem by B. P. Shillaber. The celebration opened this morning with salvos of artillery. Music Hall and banquet in Bunstead Hall. During the day Faneuil Hall, Boisted Hall and Tremont Temple Hall were kept open for the reception and entertainment of brethren.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—The semi-centennial anniversary celebration by the Odd Fellows of this city and State to-day was a grand success in every particular. The procession was the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in this city, numbering about forty subordinate lodges and encampments and the Grand Lodge and Encampment of the jurisdiction of State. Hon. Robert Dale Owen delivered the oration. Vice President Colfax came here on Saturday to attend the celebration, but was called away by the sickness in his family soon after his arrival.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, ME., April 26.—The semi-centennial anniversary of Odd Fellowship was celebrated here to-day by a procession, dinner, and concluded with a ball in the evening.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., April 26.—The Odd Fellows of this city, with London Lodge of Leesburg, Va., celebrated the day by a grand procession and oration.

RICHMOND, April 26.—The Odd Fellows of this city celebrated their semi-centennial anniversary to-day at Hounitag Park, about two hundred and fifty persons participating, including two Encampments and seven Lodges.

PEORIA, ILL.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The Odd Fellows of Illinois celebrated their semi-centennial anniversary at Peoria to-day. The attendance was quite large, numbering about two hundred being present from abroad, representing nearly every portion of the State. After 10 o'clock in the morning exercises suitable to the occasion took place at Rouse's Hotel, followed in the evening by a promenade concert, ball and banquet.

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The Odd Fellows of Northern Iowa had a semi-centennial anniversary celebration at Dubuque to-day, after the procession orations were delivered in the Athenæum by the Rev. J. W. Haney and Prof. Charles Kretchmer. A grand banquet followed in the evening.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 26.—The fiftieth anniversary of Odd Fellowship was celebrated to-day by about twenty lodges and encampments gathered from different parts of New Hampshire.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—The celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Odd Fellows, which commenced about 11 o'clock this morning, is quite a grand affair. The procession is now parading the streets and is a fine display, consisting of nine divisions, embracing some forty odd lodges and encampments, including the subordinate lodges of St. Louis and Missouri, subordinate lodges of visiting jurisdiction, subordinate encampments of visiting jurisdiction, Grand Encampment of Missouri, Grand Lodge of Missouri, carriages containing the Grand Master, orator of the occasion, chaplain, &c., quite a number of ladies, and the orphans of the Order. The line of march is through the principal streets of the city, which are densely crowded with spectators. The weather is fine, and every thing looks auspicious. The visitors from abroad are not as numerous as expected, but they will embrace a very considerable number from many of the towns in Missouri and Illinois. The procession will halt at the Pacific Place Skating Rink, where an oration will be delivered by Hon. Wm. Wallace, of Indiana, in the evening there will be a grand reunion and banquet at the Southern Hotel, at which a very large number will be present.

The exercises of the Odd Fellows at the Rink this afternoon were very impressive. Two odes, the "Mystic Chair" and the "Golden Bond," written for the occasion by Fessarden, of this city, were sung by a glee club, after which a very eloquent oration was delivered by Hon. Wm. Wallace, of Indiana, giving a general review of the order, and its influence on the individual and upon society in general. The following extract shows the growth of the order in the country: "The first Lodge in America was organized at Baltimore on the 26th of April, 1819, by Thomas Wilder and four companions. In 1830, the order had extended into six States and the District of Columbia, comprising 5,000 members; ship of over 3,000; in 1840 there were lodges in twenty-one of the States and Territories, and the organization had augmented to 1,856 the organization had augmented to 175,000 members in 2,250 subordinate lodges. The order under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States now numbers about 500,000 contributing members, contributed in 5,000 lodges, and located in every State and Territory in the Union. The revenue of the Order during the past year approximated $2,500,000, and the disbursements in the same time to about the same amount. The sick and needy brothers, burying the dead and educating the orphan, were out from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The principal objects of the Order are probably fifty millions, and many fine buildings for lodge and encampment purposes are owned by the Brotherhood. After the oration another ode, entitled the "Birthday of the Order," was sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," the entire audience joining. The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Bro. George H. Clinton, and the procession re-formed and marched back to the center of the city, where it was dismissed.

There were probably five thousand persons in the rink during the exercises. The procession contained about 3,000 members of the order. The reunion and banquet at the Southern Hotel to-night is a very brilliant affair, and is attended by a very large number of ladies and gentlemen, who are enjoying the festivities to the fullest extent.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, April 26.—The Odd Fellows' celebration here to-day was a very fine affair. Members of the order were present from Lawrence and other places in the State. The procession was long and made a splendid appearance. A grand dinner was served at the Athernania and Representative Halls, after which the procession re-formed and marched to Union Hall, where an eloquent oration was delivered by P. G. M. Rogers, of Chicago. A ball is being held to-night, which is one of the largest and most brilliant ever held in the city.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, April 26.—The Odd Fellows' semi-centennial celebration took place in this city to-day. The brotherhood were out in full strength, their numbers augmented by delegations from some forty lodges in Middle Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. The procession was the largest and most imposing demonstration of the Order ever witnessed in Nashville. Masonic Temple, the place selected for the meeting, was crowded at an early hour in the afternoon, and when the procession entered the hall there was scarcely standing room left for any one, so densely was it packed. The oration on the occasion was pronounced by Rev. A. J. Baird, and was exceedingly able and eloquent. He paid the Order the high compliment of saying that if its principles were faithfully observed and practiced, he would not hesitate to accept any member as worthy of a place in his church. To-night a splendid banquet is in progress at Masonic Temple, and the Odd Fellows, their wives and children are there in immense numbers. It eclipses any former effort of the order. Everything passed off creditably this afternoon, and to-night all are enjoying themselves delightfully.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—The Odd Fellows' celebration to-day was a grand affair, the largest ever seen here. After marching through the principal streets they adjourned to the Opera House, where an address was delivered by P. G. Whelan.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, April 26.—The fiftieth anniversary of the Odd Fellows was duly observed here to-day.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The semi-centennial of Odd Fellowship in America was celebrated by balls in every available hall this evening, and all were crowded to their fullest capacity.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 26.—To-day was celebrated by the Odd Fellows. There is a grand ball to-night.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH

Dr. Adelaide Grennan, of St. Louis, has been appointed examining physician of the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. This is said to be the first appointment of a woman ever made to fill such a position.

Jennie Nieman attempted to drown herself in the Ohio river at Cincinnati, on Sunday night, but was rescued when sinking.

John Howard shot Alfred Paris in a quarrel in Cincinnati on Sunday night. Paris will die. Howard has escaped.

The steamer St. Elmo, belonging to the Mobile and Montgomery railroad, while on the way to Mobile yesterday morning, exploded her boiler. Mrs. Clay, the wife of the pilot, was drowned overboard and drowned. Six other officers of the boat were seriously burned and bruised, but no other passengers hurt. The boat has been towed to Mobile.

A row of two-story frame buildings, numbering from Nos. 1 to 9 North Dearborn, in Chicago, were destroyed by fire between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning. They were occupied by Mr. Bachelder, saddlery; Miss Dunlap, Dr. Robenstedt, Seffler & Samuel, drapers; J. Kaufman, A. Kurz, dyers; A. Miller, grocer; Henry Birren, undertaker. Total loss $15,000.

General J. B. Webber, late Secretary of the new State House Board of Commissioners of Illinois, has made an affidavit that the commissions charges against the Board. He says in their financial report they neglected to account for thirty-six hundred dollars paid for old buildings; that they allowed Bernard & Gowan to alter the building after the contracts were after all bids had been opened and examined, that they had paid seven thousand dollars for cut stone, for which said firm would have been called for by the contract, and none furnished, and that they paid to the said firm eight thousand dollars on contract obtained by fraud and corruption. The affidavit names several twenty persons to prove his allegations.

The distillery of Sherman & Co., in Peoria, was destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss $50,000; insurance $20,000.

A prize fight took place yesterday, twelve miles from Richmond, Va., on the York River Railroad, between Charlie Doherty, an Irishman, and Tom Allen, a negro, for a purse of $200 a side. Eighty-six rounds were fought in two hours and ten minutes. Both were badly punished. Doherty won.

A private letter states that on the 1st inst. the schooner Ella M. Peanell, of Machias, Maine, was fired at and brought to by the British Bahama Islands, was fired at and brought to by a Spanish war vessel, and her papers and cargo examined. The vessel was released, nothing contraband aboard, the Spaniards permitted her to proceed on her voyage without further molestation.

Mr. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, received yesterday morning his commission as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He will not decide whether to accept the position until the return of Secretary Boutwell, who is expected back on next Friday.

M. Berthemy, the French Minister, on Friday last took his farewell leave of President Grant, and on Saturday he will sail from New York for Europe. On Saturday he was entertained by the British Minister. It is understood that, although going away to Europe, M. Berthemy will not return to this country again, but will be transferred to another field for duty. Count Rivenhal, First Secretary of Legation, will remain as Charge de Affairs for several months. Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, will also shortly soon for Europe on three months leave of absence.

The grand billiard tournament for a gold cue commenced last night at Irving Hall, New York. Rudolph, Hines, Snyder, Daniels, Dion, Deery, Goldthwait and Foster will take part therein. The prizes given are: The handsome gold cue, valued at $600 and $100 in cash. To this will be added entrance money, four hundred dollars, and the largest and most liberal sum of cash paid and advertising. The second prize will be three hundred and fifty dollars, and twenty-five per cent. of the net receipts. The third, two hundred and fifty dollars and twenty per cent. Fourth, one hundred and sixty-five dollars and ten per cent., and the fifth, seventy dollars and five per cent. The games to-day will be played. Four players will be required to be present at the opening of each game, so that there may be no disappointment.

The workmen in the United States armory at Springfield, Mass., have requested Senator Wilson to accept a reception from them on his return from Washington, and have passed resolutions of thanks to other members of Congress for services rendered the shop.

Joseph H. Bunce was inaugurated as Mayor of Louisville yesterday.

Hon. Richard Parsons, Recorder, was sworn in yesterday as United States District Attorney. He immediately had the day fixed for the trial of Fullerton, and gave notice that he would move forward the trial of all prisoners in jail under indictment, Fullerton's trial will take place June 10th.

Of the wounded by the Long Island Railroad accident, there are still in great danger—Gesback, who has thirty-two wounds, can hardly recover; Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Hyatt, of Brooklyn, are also dangerously wounded. The number of the more famous banking houses in the world.

A private dispatch from Captain Hazellett, of the steamer Urilla, was received at St. Louis yesterday. It confirms the reported sinking of that boat, but says there was not an explosion or loss of life. It is, therefore, thought that the dispatch sent by telegraph was an exaggerated one. Intelligence was also received that the mountain steamer Tennessee, which left Omaha for St. Louis on Saturday, five miles below Sioux City, Iowa, was snagged and sunk. Her boat and freight is a total loss. All were taken off by the Mountaineer, which reached her soon after the disaster, but it is thought that no one was drowned.

The St. Louis *Republican* yesterday morning published San Francisco correspondence dated the 16th inst., which says: "Rumor has it that the mountain steamer Tennessee, which left Omaha for St. Louis on Saturday, was fifty miles below Sioux City, Iowa, was snagged and sunk. Her boat and freight is a total loss. All were taken off by the Mountaineer, which reached her soon after the disaster, but it is thought that no one was drowned."

A Topeka, Kansas, dispatch says: There is great activity in building this spring, but the supply does not fill the demand. The city is filling up rapidly, and immigration to the State is epidemic.

The earnings of the Kansas Pacific Railroad for the first fifteen days of April, were $102,000, exclusive of local traffic. This is an increase of $33,000 over the same period last year. The business of the road is growing rapidly. Settlers are pouring into the State from all sections charges against the Board. He says in their financial report they neglected to account for thirty-six hundred dollars paid for old buildings; that they allowed Bernard & Gowan to alter the building after the contracts were after all bids had been opened and examined, that they had paid seven thousand dollars for cut stone, for which said firm would have been called for by the contract, and none furnished, and that they paid to the said firm eight thousand dollars on contract obtained by fraid and corruption. The affidavit names several twenty persons to prove his allegations.

The steamer Lizzie Hopkins, from Shreveport for New Orleans, took fire among cotton stowed in the hold of the boat, on Saturday, she was saved by partially filling her with water. One Hundred and fifty bales of cotton were thrown overboard. The boat arrived at New Orleans last evening, slightly damaged.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Negotiations Renewed Between France and Belgium—Anti-Conscription Troubles in Spain—A Duty on Petroleum Proposed by Germany—British Reports from China—The Chinese Do Not Desire Progress—Reported Massacre of Catholic Missionaries and Several Hundred Converts—The Mazzinian Conspiracy—Amendments to Irish Church Bill, &c.

Negotiations Renewed.

PARIS, April 26.—The negotiations for a Commercial Conference have been renewed between the governments of France and Belgium on a satisfactory footing.

Disturbances in Seville.

MADRID, April 26.—Disturbances were caused by the enforcement of the conscription in Seville, but the scene of a slight character and easily suppressed.

Proposed Duty on Petroleum.

BERLIN, April 26.—The Cariff Committee of the Federal Council of the Zolverein are about to propose a duty on petroleum. It is a duty on Petroleum imported into Germany.

From China.

LONDON, April 26.—Late advices from Pekin and Hong Kong are received. Sir Rutherford Alcock, British Minister to China, positively contradicts Mr. Burlingame's assertion that the Chinese desire progress. It is reported that the Governor of Shantung, in the Province of Seechun, with several hundred converts, have been massacred by the natives.

The Trouble in India Settled.

LONDON, April 26.—Dispatches from Bombay, via Brundis, announced the pacification of Cabool. The Afghan chieftains have given in their allegiance to Sheere Ali, the present Ameer. The son of Dost Mahomed Ameer of Cabool had fled from the country, and it is believed no further efforts to disturb the reigning Prince will be made.

The Spanish Conscription.

MADRID, April 26.—The conscriptions have been completed. There was no rioting or disorder, except at Avilla, a small town, where the conscription was postponed on account of the opposition of the people.

The Mazzinian Conspiracy.

FLORENCE, April 26.—The Mazzinian conspiracy recently discovered at Milan seems to have been wider spread than was at first supposed. Arms, ammunition, documents, &c., belonging to the conspirators have been discovered and seized in this city.

New Market Races.

LONDON, April 26.—The Prince of Wales stakes at New Market to-day was won by the Duke of Newcastle's Silenus. Typhon was second and Mystotis third.

The Church Bill.

LONDON, April 26.—The House of Commons to-day in Committee resumed the consideration of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Mr. Jonathan Pim, member for Dublin city, a liberal, moved to amend the twenty-fifth clause of the bill by striking out those sections in which provision is made for the maintenance of certain church buildings as national monuments. Mr. Gladstone accepted and supported the amendment. After a discussion of some length the House divided with the following result for Mr. Pim's amendment, 292 against, majority, 101.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—The steamship City of Brooklyn and Ville de Paris have arrived.

LONDON, April 26.—The steamship City of Washington, from New York, has arrived.

Liverpool Markets.

LONDON, Monday morning, April 26.—Consols 93¾ for money; 93⅝ for account. Five-twenties 80¾; new 5-twenties 79¾; Illinois 98¾; Atlantic and Great Western 26¾.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, April 26.—Tallow 38s. Linseed 36s. Petrolum is 9½d. Linseed oil 31 5s.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, April 26.—Petroleum 58¼ francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, April 26.—Cotton 144 francs on spot, 141¼ francs afloat.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 26.—Bourse steady, 71 Rentes francs 37 centimes.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, April 26.—United States bonds 87¼.

FRANKFORT, April 26.—United States bonds quiet; close at 87¼@87⅝.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 12d; sales 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat 9s 10d; red western 8s 6d. Western flour 23s. Corn for new mixed 26s 9d. Oats, barley and peas unchanged.

Pork 104s. Beef 90s. Lard 71s 5d. Cheese 81s. Bacon 62s.

Refined petroleum is 9½d; spirits 9d. Tallow 35s 6d. Turpentine 28s 6d.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Odd Fellows' Celebration—Dissatisfaction at Democratic Ticket.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 26, 1869.

The day was well celebrated here and in some of the adjoining towns by the Odd Fellows. A slight fall of rain prevented a very large number from taking into the processions. About two hundred delegates from Ohio and other parts of this State were present. Rev. B. Foster, of Indianapolis, is addressing a crowded house to-night.

The dissatisfaction with the Democratic ticket is increasing, and talk of holding a citizens' meeting on Wednesday night for nominating Independent candidates is now prevalent

SECOND EDITION.
4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Sprague-Abbott Imbroglio.

The Matter Amicably Adjusted—Naturalization Question With Cuba—Secretary Fish to Remain in the Cabinet—Sprague Prints More Letters—Foreign Ministers Going Home—Horace Greeley's Appointment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1869.

The Sprague-Abbott Matter.

The condition of the Abbott campaign was far from satisfactory to Senators this morning. Sprague had not retracted any thing, and after Abbott's blow in the Senate, and more especially after his intimation of what high-toned North Carolinians would think of him if he came home without a retraction and with bloodless hands, those Senators who are on the ground agreed that if Sprague refused to apologize Abbott would have to attempt to thrash him, and at the first demonstration in that direction Sprague would shoot Abbott, and so the affair of the Senate would go from bad to worse. So at an early hour this morning Messrs. Sumner and Sherman visited Sprague as angels of peace, though the long conversation which followed was not in any sense angelic. Sprague was besought to have a little regard for the honor of the Senate, and disclaim any intention of assaulting Abbott, so that the latter could see a hole large enough to walk out of with head erect. When in response Sprague informed them that his puppy dog illustration had been written over a week, and could not by any possibility have been intended for Abbott, both peace makers saw daylight. After arranging that Sprague should write this to Abbott if the latter addressed a moderate note of inquiry, they posted off to Abbott's and helped him fix up an epistle which should read as nearly as possible like this: Sprague, and the latter replied as had been agreed, to which Abbott made answer virtually that he was glad to be out of the scrape, and so ends the affair.

Cuban Affairs.

The State Department is understood to be preparing a letter which has some bearing on Cuban affairs. It is based on the application for protection made by certain persons now in Cuba who were at one time resident in this country, and have taken out American naturalization papers. The question arises as to what the Government is bound to protect every *bona fide* citizen wherever he may be, but says in substance that it cannot regard as citizens those persons who, after residing a sufficient time in the United States with the intention of not returning, and thereafter have put themselves under the laws of other countries, which do not recognize this act of renunciance with the opinion expressed in Congress during the citizenship debate of last summer.

Secretary Fish and his Removal Withdrawn.

The rumor that Secretary Fish is about to retire from the State department does not seem to be well founded. He has leased a house here for the winter, and will move shortly to put the force in his department in order, and said that on Saturday last that in July or August he expected to revise the contemplated trip to Europe and postpone it to made later in the fall. He has even spoken of certain things he intends doing just before the next session of Congress begins.

Horace Greeley's Appointment.

Senator Thayer has been around to-day denying that he had any part in helping to defeat Grant's Indian policy by the rejection of the Quaker agen s. He says his voting against those agents was based on the belief that the honest, Senators who watched the proceedings in executive session were of quite a different opinion.

More Letters to Sprague.

The *Globe* to-day contains two hundred and ninety-nine private letters to Sprague, most of them from persons who have called on him, asking for copies of his speech. They fill twenty-one columns of small type, and end with the remark "to be continued." As the *Globe* won't suspend for a day or two, any number of will be printed in the archives of the Senate by writing to Sprague at once.

Entered Upon Duty.

Gen. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Judge Fisher, Commissioner of Patents, entered on duty to-day. Dr. Vaux, Secretary of Pensions, takes charge of his office on the first inst. There are sure to be quite a number of removals in these offices, particularly in the Indian Bureau, Judge Fisher having recommended nothing contraband aboard, the Spaniards permitted her to proceed on her voyage without further molestation.

Mr. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, received yesterday morning his commission as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He will not decide whether to accept the position until the return of Secretary Boutwell, who is expected back on next Friday.

M. Berthemy, the French Minister, on Friday last took his farewell leave of President Grant, and on Saturday he will sail from New York for Europe. On Saturday he was entertained by the British Minister. It is understood that, although going away to Europe, M. Berthemy will not return to this country again, but will be transferred to another field for duty. Count Rivenhal, First Secretary of Legation, will remain as Charge de Affairs for several months. Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, will also shortly soon for Europe on three months leave of absence.

The grand billiard tournament for a gold cue commenced last night at Irving Hall, New York. Rudolph, Hines, Snyder, Daniels, Dion, Deery

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1869.

CITY COUNCILS held a regular monthly meeting yesterday, and transacted a large amount of business, a full report of which will be found on another page.

THE SPRAGUE-ABBOT difficulty, which promised serious results, was amicably arranged yesterday through the intervention of Senators FOOT and SUMNER. The country will now breathe easier.

IT is said that Secretaries FISH, BORIE and HOAR have informed President GRANT of their desire to withdraw from the Cabinet. Attorney General HOAR desires to return to the practice of his profession, while Secretary BORIE withdraws because the duties of the office are not congenial to him. These changes in the Cabinet will probably be made within thirty days.

ALAS, for the loquacity of REVERDY—It doesn't please the Englishmen near so much as it did. A London paper thus synopsizes his speech at Newcastle:

"He said he was sorry to say that he had an impudent lie—as large as a frigate—told about him on a ship. There he was in the evening—the best company his countrymen could drink as much wine as Englishmen. At a rather early hour he fainted (a fact, at least with all but) being a thorough-going free-trader, because she did not admit American whisky free of duty. At the still earlier hour he twitted her with not paying the principal of her national debt, with not paying the interest on the same, and with having refused the Alabama claims. Finally, after dinner, the American minister made ample amends for his criticism by admitting that his countrymen might do worse than take English wives."

Since the advent of the present Administration—in a space of less than sixty days—there has been more discussion in the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia on this subject than for many preceding years. The public mind of both sections is being sounded, as it were, and so far the response has been plainly and unmistakably in favor of union. We confidently anticipate practical demonstrations at an early day that will harden the inevitable result. President GRANT once said to a celebrated English traveler who conversed with him on the subject of the annexation of Canada, that when the apple was ripe it would fall into our lap. The fruit is ripening; patience and good policy will secure it.

MEXICO is in a worse condition than at any time since the close of the war with the Imperialist faction. Government is dissolved and society is a prey to the strong-handed and lawless. The pursuits of industry are so frequently interrupted that famine is foreboded, and political discontent with the weak and miserable government of JUAREZ presages an early abandonment of the nominal respect which for some time has been paid to it. The elements of private disorder are stronger than any constructive power which the leaders can evoke. President JUAREZ has asked of the Congress, just assembled, a grant of extraordinary powers to suppress internal troubles, and it is likely to be granted. There seems to be but little doubt that our government will be called on at an early day to intervene, and this suggests a problem that many people have considered and decided: Is the present population and society of Mexico worth saving?

LEGISLATIVE PURITY.

The Nation reiterates its assertion that the Pennsylvania Legislature is "the corruptest in the Union," and it says this with a local knowledge of the misdeeds at Harrisburg. This is the reputation of our State abroad; from one end of the Union to the other the infamy of our representatives at Harrisburg is cited as an alarming evidence of the decay of representative government. Pennsylvania with an early history that entitles her to the proudest place in the Union, as a Common wealth founded on principles of honesty and fair dealing, has become a by-word and reproach. Says the *Nation:*

"What is to be done about it all nobody seems to know. The abolition of special legislation is often advocated by some, and the covering of all the legislative ground by general enactments—a device by which, to be thoroughly efficacious, should be coupled with another clause forbidding the courts to construe or give us non-elective judges to interpret our general statutes."

The covering of all legislative ground by general enactment, and the abolition of special legislation, need not wait on a change in the constitution affecting the mode of selecting Judges. In fact our Pennsylvania judiciary compares favorably with that of any State in the Union, except possibly some of the New England States. It has never been suspected of the enormities signalizing the administration of law—not justice—in New York. We are far from conceding the elective judiciary a failure in Pennsylvania, though what it may become, should legislative corruption remain unchecked, we would hesitate to predict. The demoralization of one of the three coordinate branches would probably, in the nature of things, extend to the others. Indeed we have an instance of this, in the abolition of a certain judicial district by the last Legislature, through means, it has been charged, of the most corrupt character.

Give us general laws covering all subjects of legislation that can be so controlled, and we will accept the elective judiciary until its unfitness has been demonstrated. The abolition of special legislation will remove the temptation that attracts to Harrisburg the birds of prey called the lobby. And in time it will affect most favorably the personnel composition of the two branches. The absence of all schemes of private speculation will remove the inducement that makes legislative aspirants out of the most corrupt and unreliable of our politicians. Good men will take their places, for the mission to Harrisburg will then become an honorable one, worthy the ambition of upright and self-respecting men.

NOVA SCOTIA.

It is probable that the question of the independence and subsequent annexation of any part of the British provinces on this continent will first take shape in Nova Scotia. Independence first, and then annexation will be the sequence in which events will follow each other. In this view, the abstract of the lengthy paper addressed by Mr. WALKER to a "League" at Halifax, printed in this morning's COMMERCIAL, possesses great interest. The case made out by Mr. WALKER is a very clear one, and as the reasons for the union of Nova Scotia with the United States, put forth in it, are mainly addressed in the light of self-interest to the people of that colony, its publication and wide circulation there will produce effects which at this moment cannot be realized, but which will assuredly bear fruit in the immediate future.

Nova Scotia at this time is more discontented with British rule than any other part of the English possessions on this continent. The confederation with Canada is obnoxious to the people and destructive of their interests. It merges their individuality in that of the larger and more populous colonies—a movement peculiarly distasteful to a sensitive people. Reciprocity in trade and commerce with the United States was held out as one of the reasons for the union and a probable result of it, but the development of the anexation sentiment with us, and its growth in the colonies, forbids the idea of reciprocity treaties hereafter. Only the full and complete reciprocity that will follow annexation is possible. Nova Scotia may enjoy the reciprocity that exists between New York and Pennsylvania, but it must be at the price of sacrificing her connection with the British Empire.

Nor is it probable that the English Government will seek to maintain an enforced union with the colonies, when it becomes clear that the people desire separation. No such war as that waged to prevent American independence is either probable or possible. England can never become a leading American power, and all her energies are needed to frustrate the schemes of France and Russia in antagonism to her East Indian Empire. In the Parliamentary debate creating the Canadian Dominion, Earl ROSEBERY said: "If it ever should be the wish of these provinces to separate from England, the Parliament might be ready to listen to their requests and to accede to their wishes in any way they may choose." On the same occasion the Marquis of NORMANDY declared: "If the North American colonies feel themselves able to stand alone, and show their anxiety either to form themselves into an independent country, or even to amalgamate with the United States, I think it would not be wise to resist that desire." In the debates on the bill creating the Dominion,no contrary views to these were submitted. In fact there was an acquiescence in the remarks of Earl RUSSELL. Subsequently JOHN BRIGHT said:

"Your scheme of confederation must break down if the Nova Scotians resolve they will not have it. It is not possible to govern them. There is no statesman living in England who will venture to bring about the shedding of one drop of blood upon that continent."

In his speech in the House of Commons, on the 23d of March, 1865, Mr. BRIGHT said:

"I will venture to say that there is not a man in this House, or a sensible man out of it, who, apart from the consideration of this vote, or some special circumstances attending it, believes the people of this country could attempt a successful defense of the frontier of Canada against the whole power of the United States. I said the other night that I hoped we should not hear talk folly, and hereafter, in the endeavor to be consistent, act folly. We all know perfectly well that we are talking folly when we say that the Government of this country would send either ships or men to make an effectual defense of Canada against the power of the United States, supposing war to break out."

The London *Times* of the 13th of March last, in a leading editorial, declared that *if the Colonies desire annexation to the United States, England will not object.*

THE railroad horror on the Long Island Railroad last week, by which seven persons were killed and a number wounded, of course creates its share of talk for a day or two, on the necessity of reform in railroad management for the protection of passengers. This accident seems to have been the result of most culpable negligence. A broken and otherwise defective rail secured to ties and stretchers that were so rotten that the spikes could easily be pulled out by hand, was the cause of the massacre. There will never be any safety by rail in this country until the rigid regulations of Europe are inforced on our roads. During the year 1862, the last for which we have any record, only five passengers were killed and 336 injured out of a total of 197,400,000 carried in Great Britain. Yet in Pennsylvania, in 1868, out of 22,178,078 passengers carried we have a return of 424 persons killed and 720 wounded; of the persons killed 45 were passengers, and of the injured 188 were passengers. In 1866, in New York and Massachusetts alone, there were 316 passengers killed and 272 injured out of 40,381,514 carried. And all the 37,000 miles of track in the United States show a corresponding ratio in the death rate.

The Odd Fellows.

The grand celebration in Philadelphia, yesterday, of the semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of the order in the United States, revives the history of its origin and growth in this country. In 1819, Thomas Wildey, an Englishman, then residing in Baltimore, who had been a member of the Order in the old country, organized in that city the first lodge of Odd Fellows ever solemnly and formally styled "Washington Lodge No. 1," and six members of foreign lodges altogether were present at the time of its organization. From that time until the progress was made in the formation of Grand Lodges, the first of which was Grand Lodge of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts. Thomas Wildey was unanimously elected Most Worthy Grand Sire, although that title was not then conferred. In 1825, 1826, '27 and '28, the first Encampment was created July 8, 1827, in Baltimore, the first Encampment in Pennsylvania in the year 1828, and in 1829, being known as "Philadelphia Encampment, No. 1."

During the half century of its existence, 696,257 members were initiated into the order in the United States, and the enormous sum of $6,262,992 was expended by the order in the relief of the sick, in assisting widows and orphans, in burying the dead, and in educating the orphan—an enormous sum, but nevertheless the number of members relieved from this fund was 684,190, in addition to 53,438 widowed families.

On the 30th of June, 1868, there were 3,195 Grand and Subordinate Lodges in the United States, and 267,096 members. Of this large number, Pennsylvania had 539 Lodges, and 66,253 members, or more than double the membership of any other State. The initiations for the year ending June 30th, 1868, were 40,982; brothers relieved, 21,346; and widowed families relieved, 3,911. The total amount paid for relief during the same period was $881,118 26, of which Pennsylvania contributed $94,437 95, or nearly one-fourth of the whole sum. The number of deaths reported by subordinate Encampments was 795, with 43,478 members. The total amount paid for relief was $70,437 95, of which Pennsylvania contributed $20,438 91, making the entire relief granted by the Lodges and Encampments of the United States, for the year ending June 30th, 1868, $951,556 21.

The Howard University.

Referring to the patent building blocks of which the Howard University is constructed, the *Washing Star* editorially says that an investigation has been made fully and carefully, by experts—contractors, builders and chemists and the conventional report as the result of these tests that the buildings are well constructed and entirely safe; that the building blocks, in fact, capable of standing three or four times the amount of pressure really brought to bear upon them, while they steadily harden by age. This, it seems to us, ought to settle the question, and the University should now be allowed to go on with its work of teaching, and without further hindrance. Such would doubtless be the case but for the fact that a difference of opinion in the First Congregational Church has arisen, fought out over these patent bricks."

The Board of Trustees of the Association of the entire building was to dispel any lingering prejudice to blacks and whites, and we cannot see why they should not stand as long and as firmly as the Capitol itself. It may be proper to add, in justice to them, allowed, that whether the material is good or bad, he should not be held responsible for its use, as it was adopted by the Board of Directors before he became President, July 9, 1867, without a dissenting voice. All thought it just the thing, the send and other magnificent help on the ground; and, as proved to be the case, that the manufacture of the brick would afford employment to a large number of poor colored people. It has turned out that the cost of the material was as great as press-brick would have been, but this, too, is an error. The whole cost of the structure, 301 feet long by from 36 to 90 feet in width, is but $60,000. Those who have had occasion to learn to their sorrow the cost of building material lately, can judge how far $60,000 will go in a building of this size, constructed of brick, stone, or even of wood."

German Wives Wanted in Kansas.

Some German citizens of Kansas City have advertised a great want of women in that quarter. They say that almost anything that is female and on two legs goes off in that market. They even have the coarse ungallantry to say that "hags" have found husbands there. Here is their advertisement:

KANSAS CITY, March 27.—*To the Editor of the Westliche Post:*—Please advise the superfluous young ladies of St. Louis of the great advantages which our city offers to them when compared with St. Louis. They can make from ten to fifteen dollars per month here, and two hundred young ladies at least can find positions at this time, and besides one-half of this number would be married during the first month to excellent young men. A great many old hags have come here lately and every one of them has found a husband. One of the subscribers to this letter is just now invited to the wedding of a young gentleman. The bride is forty-five years old, has a head full and no teeth, and has left three of her own babies in Germany. We want young German girls, and every one of the subscribers solemnly promises to take one if they will only come, and support her decently. Respectfully, &c.

Charles Schmack, Louis Geiger, Jacob Kessinger, Ernest Steizing, J. Link, Conrad Fellman, Philipp Bieh, F. Rainger & Hallwachter and brothers, and forty other young men in good circumstances.

IMMORAL OFFENBACH is now giving way on the stage to moral gymnastics. Nothing vulgar, only dash in life. At the Tammany in New York this nightly perilling of life is carried to its greatest extreme. The possibility of a fall of less than forty feet incurs for the performer censure for neglect or contempt of the audience, which hangs with breathless suspense on the thrilling feats of boys or women, perched high in air, from whence a fall would bring mutilation or death. Some of the boys have performed this season without accident. They succeeded, but the dodger was so apparent, and it was so palpably evident that some time or other these boys would fall in heart, hand, or eye, that a net was put under for them. Then it was a poor laborer, out of work, who had been compelled to go "on tick," would still be liable to imprisonment, at the dictum of a County Court judge. The Attorney General, Sir Robert Collier, on being appealed to, hypocritically declared that if the clause objected to was expunged—as it *must* be—the poor would no longer be able to obtain any credit!

A NOVEL objection is raised against the Broadway underground railroad scheme in New York. It is urged by the Catholics, and by that the railroad will require the demolition of St. Patrick's church, one of the most cherished possessions of the creed in New York. The *Tablet* asserts that any attempt to carry out the project will entail a riot. Its property is sacred, it says, and warns the originators of the scheme to beware of the infuriated Catholics who will rally to defend their threatened church. However rascally in itself the scheme may be, the sacredness of the church, in 1869, ought to stifle such absurd menaces as these of the *Tablet.*

WHEN the Established Church in England has to be dealt with, as it certainly will be, after the same manner as the Establishment in Ireland, th. statesman who undertakes the task will have a stupendous job of work on his hands. Out of a population of 22,000,000, as many as 2,500,000 in England and Wales belong to that church. Its property is estimated at from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 per annum, which at twenty-two years' purchase, at the rate of the Irish Church, represents a capital of $550,000,000 to $1,100,000,000.

THE *London Owl* is a small, high priced daily journal, published at Westminster, the seat of Parliament, that gets a great deal of political, social and Parliamentary news and gossip in advance of the other papers. But the *Owl* is wrong in saying that "President GRANT has run mad on the subject of Cuba," and that "Grant longs for a foreign war." Assuredly, Grant longs for a foreign war! The country was armed under his orders, and it may be said that without his active and effective support the national honor could not have been maintained as it was. He could not have been insensible to the waste of the material lately, and every one of them has found a husband. One of the subscribers to this letter is just now invited to the wedding of a young gentleman. The bride is forty-five years old, has a head full and no teeth, and has left three of her own babies in Germany. We want young German girls, and every one of the subscribers solemnly promises to take one if they will only come, and support her decently. Respectfully, &c.

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A *NOVEL*

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.),

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale o STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

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DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 26, 1869.

The week opens on a comparatively easy money market for this locality, and the signs of the times are significantly in favor of an increasing tendency towards a most favorable condition for borrowers. Many of our banks have large increases during the next thirty or forty days, which they can safely calculate upon, and our individual banking houses report more ability to accommodate applicants for loans. In New York money, on Saturday afternoon was offered till to-day at the rate of three ₰ cent. It is thought, however, th at the opening of navigation on the lakes will call for funds this week or in the vicinity of May 1, to move grain which has been lying in the Western ports during the winter, but the demand can hardly be great, as the West is now largely in debt to the East and has been backward in making remittances, depending upon the movement of these remnants of last year's crop. Commercial paper shows a slight yielding in rates, the country banks being buyers of choice four months' double name acceptances at rates ranging from eight to ten and eleven ₰ cent.

—Government bonds have made additional advance points to-day. Jay Cooke & Co, in their circular of Saturday, received by Messrs. McVay & Co., remark that "the borrowing demand for bonds is larger than ever before, and is especially active in 5-20s '67, which are eagerly taken at 4 per cent. interest and some lots flat. Some large amounts of '67s bought yesterday have not been delivered to-day, and indications are that the shorts will be obliged to carry them free of interest on Monday. There appears to be no effort to make them scarce, but the actual short interest is very heavy, and every steamer carries out large amounts already sold by cable in Europe."

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
1862, 5-20's	121	121	121
1864 5-20's	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
1865 5-20's old	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1865 5-20's new	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
1867 5-20's	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1868	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
10-40's	106½	106½	106½
Gold	133¼	133¼	133¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

'Change	April 24.	April 26.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	132¾	133¼	½	
U. S. 6's, 1881	117¾	117⅝		⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	120¾	121	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	116⅞	116⅞		
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	118	118⅛	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1865	115⅝	115⅝		
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1867	115⅝	115⅝		
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1868	115⅝	106½		
U. S. 10-40s	106½			

States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, April 26, 1869.

There is very little change to note in the state of mercantile affairs since our last. Prices are without material change, excepting in some articles of produce, which are a shade lower.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Choice apples are scarce and higher. Sales of good to choice at $5@6 ₰ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 9@9½ ₰ gallon in kegs and crocks.

BEANS—Market dull for choice small white at $3 25@3 50, as to quality.

PEARL ASHES—We quote nominally at 9@ 9½.

SODA ASH—Market dull at 4@4½c.

BEESWAX—We quote at 30@31c.

BUTTER—Market dull and lower. Very choice table butter sold at 35c, and extra lots in a retail way can hardly be quoted at over 35c ₰ lb. We quote other qualities at 25@30c ₰ lb.

EGGS—Prices lower. We quote at 17c ₰ dozen as the best offers.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair demand, and holders are free sellers. We quote sales of shoulders at 14@14½c; rib sides 16½@16½c; clear sides 17½@18c; sugar-cured hams 18@18½c, and plain hams 18@18½c, and breakfast bacon 19@19½c ₰ lb. Lard in tierces 19½c, and in kegs 20c ₰ lb. Mess pork ₰ bbl $32.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 53, and No. 2 at $1 25 ₰ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 75@6 00 ₰ bbl.

HONEY—Market poorly supplied and prices nominally $2@2 50 ₰ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₰ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₰ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 @1 75 each.

MOLASSES—Scarce and hardly quotable. Cultivated in barrels readily command $30@35 ₰ bbl.

CHEESE—Very little in market. Goshen is in demand at 24½@25c ₰ lb. Western Reserve is in such limited supply that prices are entirely nominal.

ONIONS—Choice yellow onions command $5 50 ₰ barrel, and other qualities from $4 00@ 5 25 ₰ barrel. Onion sets sell at $7 00@9 00 ₰ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are in light supply, with sales at 14½c for quarters; 16½c for halves, and 19@20c for halves. Choice dried apples are scarce, and the few bright lots readily command 14c, and common 12½@13c.

HAY—There is a good demand. We quote on the track loose pressed at $30, and tight pressed at $28 ₰ ton. Loose timothy per country wagons $30@40 ₰ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₰ hundred, for Bran, $1 10; for Shorts, $1 30; for middlings, $1 90; for screenings, $1 00, and for chops $1 50.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in fair receipt and quiet at $9 25@9 50 ₰ bushel. Timothy seed is nearly out of market, with a demand at $3 00@ 3 25 ₰ bushel. No flaxseed offered till to-day at the rate of three ₰ cent. It is thought, however, th at the opening of navigation on the lakes will call for funds this week or in the vicinity of May 1, to move grain which has been lying in the Western ports during the winter, but the demand can hardly be great, as the West is now largely in debt to the East and has been backward in making remittances, depending upon the movement of these remnants of last year's crop. Commercial paper shows a slight yielding in rates, the country banks being buyers of choice four months' double name acceptances at rates ranging from eight to ten and eleven ₰ cent.

—Government bonds have made additional advance points to-day. Jay Cooke & Co, in their circular of Saturday, received by Messrs. McVay & Co., remark that "the borrowing demand for bonds is larger than ever before, and is especially active in 5-20s '67, which are eagerly taken at 4 per cent. interest and some lots flat. Some large amounts of '67s bought yesterday have not been delivered to-day, and indications are that the shorts will be obliged to carry them free of interest on Monday. There appears to be no effort to make them scarce, but the actual short interest is very heavy, and every steamer carries out large amounts already sold by cable in Europe."

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
1862, 5-20's	121	121	121
1864 5-20's	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
1865 5-20's old	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1865 5-20's new	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
1867 5-20's	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1868	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
10-40's	106½	106½	106½
Gold	133¼	133¼	133¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

'Change	April 24.	April 26.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	132¾	133¼	½	
U. S. 6's, 1881	117¾	117⅝		⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	120¾	121	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	116⅞	116⅞		
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	118	118⅛	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1865	115⅝	115⅝		
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1867	115⅝	115⅝		
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1868	115⅝	106½		
U. S. 10-40s	106½			

CENTRAL AND UNION

Pacific RR. Bonds.

The cheapest investment now on the market. For sale by

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

Also, dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Coupon and Foreign Exchange, at market rates.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 133¼.

NEW YORK, April 26—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market was easy at 6@7 ₰ cent. during the day, with transactions at 5 toward the close. The banks are expanding under liberal currency receipts from the interior. Prime discounts 7@10 ₰ cent.

STERLING

Firm; prime bankers's 109¾@109¾, with some leading houses refusing to draw under 109. Slight bills nominally 109¾. Commercial and bond bills scarce.

GOLD

Firmer under the advance in exchange; opened at 133⅛, and closed at 133¼. Rates for borrowing 1 64 to 1-16 ₰ cent. to flat, and for carrying 3 ₰ cent. Clearances $6,000,000. Imports last week $906,291. The steamer of Paris, which arrived yesterday, brought $129,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong and higher; prices reached the highest figures ever made on nearly the entire list. The rise was most apparent on the bonds, and there was some heavy buying, in part to cover outstanding short contracts. The advance in exchange also stimulated the market. Coupons '81, 117⅝@117⅞; '62, 120⅞@121; '64, 116⅞@ 116⅞; '65 old, 116⅛@116⅜; '65 new, 115⅝@115⅞; '67, 115⅝@115⅞; '68, 115⅝@115⅞; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝.

STATE BONDS

Firm. Missouris, 94@96; Tennessees, 69½@70½; new do, 69@69½; old North Carolinas, 62@62½; new do, 61@61½; South Carolinas, 65@65½; Louisiana Levee 6s, 72@72½.

THE STOCK MARKET

Has been active and excited. New York Central opened at 193¾ and rose steadily to 173. Hudson rose from 149¾ to 153; Harlem from 141¾ to 144; Reading from 93¾ to 93¾; Northwestern common to 84¾, and preferred to 93¾; Fort Wayne to 100; Rock Island to 107¾, and Pacific Mail to 96¾. 86. Paul was alternately heavy and feverish, but closed firm. Illinois Central and Express shares higher, except United States. The general market was a little off from the best prices late in the day, owing to realization, but at the close prices were firm. The speculative excitement, caused by the ease in money, was very high during the day.

Cumberland	30@33	Wells's Express	34@34½
American	46@47	Adams Express	61@61½
United States	63½@66	Merchants's Union	23@23½
Quicksilver	37@37½	Canton	52½@53
Pacific Mail	95½@96	Western Union	83½@84
New York Central	172½@173	Harlem	143@144
Reading	93½@93¾	Hudson	152½@153
Michigan Southern	93½@94	Illinois Central	142@142½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93@93½	Chicago & Rock Island	106½@107
Pittsburgh	86@86½	Fort Wayne	99½@100
Western Union Telegraph	40¼@40½	Ohio & Mississippi	30@30½
Toledo	107½@108	Wabash	73@73½
Terre Haute	36@37	preferred	60@60½
Chicago and Alton	135@135½	preferred	140@140½
Cleveland & Toledo	128½@129	Michigan Central	120@120½
Michigan Southern guaranteed	97½@97¾	Illinois Central	142@142½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	133@133½	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93@93½
Rock Island	106½@107	Northwestern	84@84½
Northwestern preferred	93½@93¾	Chicago and Northwestern	84@84½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	106½@107	Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	93@93½
Ohio & Mississippi	30@30½	Ohio & Mississippi certificates	29½@29¾
Wabash	73@73½	preferred	82@82½
Terre Haute	36@37	preferred	60@60½
Chicago and Alton	135@135½	preferred	140@140½

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Receipts for the week 6,654 beeves, 21,422 sheep and lambs, 20,359 hogs. Of these the receipts up to Saturday were 5,129 beeves, 17,422 sheep and lambs, at West End 350 at National Yard 1,529, at Communipaw, Second and Third avenue 1,250. This large supply caused a very dull and heavy market, culminating in a decline of ½c ₰ lb from the figures of the preceding week, and the market closed with a feeling of dullness and depression. The effect of the cheapness of shad and eggs caused consumers to turn attention to these articles. The decline in beeves was dull at 12½@13c, with a few choice at 13c. Under these circumstances drovers were quite at the mercy of buyers, and grumbled were quite outspoken. To-day 1,525 beeves were on sale at Communipaw, 50 at West end, and 200 head at the National Yard, making 1,775 head. The market opened with some prime, while the lower grades were decidedly neglected. Receipts were less than expected, and prices kept up to the figures of last Friday, and the market was active and firm. Toward the close, in view of stable stock, the men newly arrived, cattle were still plenty. Prices ranged as follows: Extra, 13½c; up to fair steers 12½@13c; good steers and fat cows 11½@12½c; poor to medium 10@11½c; ordinary to inferior 9@10c; the majority of sales were at 11½@12c; average price for the poorest lots 10@10½c.

The receipts of sheep in the earlier part of the week were very large, and with a very dull market prices receded about 1c from Monday last. The rush of sheep into market has been so great that there was no limited that 5,000 remained unsold at the close of business. Saturday, and with a very dull market on Monday prices kept up to the figures of last Friday, and the market was firm. Receipts on Monday were 3,000 at Communipaw, 2,000 at Hudson City, and 500 at Third avenue, and the market remained dull to the close. Lambs were also more plenty and lower, sales during the week were at 9@10c. We quote sheep to fair sheep at 6@6½c; good to prime sheep, extra, 7@8c; fancy lots, 8½@9c; lambs, 9@10c ₰ lb.

The hog market has fluctuated during the week, opening weak and dull, becoming firmer on Tuesday, off again, toward the middle of the week. Today the market opened with 2,000 head on sale at Communipaw, but the market was dull and lower. Prices range as follows: Corn fed, 8½@8¾c; grass, 7½@8c; common to fair, 7½@8c; medium dressed at 10@10½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Flour dull and lower; sales of 500 barrels superfine at $5 75@6 00; extra at $6 25@6 75; family $7@7 50; fancy $8@8 50. Wheat lower; sales 2,000 bushels red at $1 50; white $1 70@1 80. Corn dull; white 68c; yellow 69@70c; sales at 68c. Oats dull; white heavy. Rye $1 40@1 45. Mess pork quiet at $31 00. Lard firm; prime steam 19c; clear sides 19½c; shoulders 14½c; hams 20@21c. Lard firm at 19½c. Whisky firm at 92c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 26.—Flour dull at $6@8 for XXX to family. Sales of 1,000 barrels at $6 45. Wheat irregular at 46 No 1 do at $1 46; amber $1 47, buyer first and May; $1 47 seller May. Corn firm; high mixed 68c; mixed 67c; white 66c; yellow 68c. Oats 162c better; sales 4,000 bushels at 42c. Rye steady and unchanged; Michigan $1 25. Barley nominal.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—Tobacco—Sales 88 hhds; lugs $6 @6 50; leaf, chart county manufacturing leaf 13@16. Mess pork $31 50; lard 18@18½c. Bacon shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c. Bulk shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 16½c. Flour $6 50@7 00. Wheat $1 80@1 85. Corn prime 66@66c. Sugar—New Orleans prime 14½c. Whisky 90c. Cotton 29c for low middlings.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 26, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Weak at par@¼ off buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Inactive and nominal at $4 70@5 00.

WHEAT—Dull and 1½c higher; sales at $1 13@1 14 No. 2 $1 05@1 06; closing firm at $1 06@1 06½; sales this afternoon at $1 07.

CORN—Quiet and firmer; No. 1 advanced 1½; sales 50,000 bushels at 72@72½c; No. 2 at 70½@71c; rejected 68@68½c; rejected 1½@2c higher; sales at 65@65½c; no 2 64@64½c higher; sales at 65@65½c; rejected 63½@64c; afternoon.

OATS—1@2c higher; sales of No. 2 at 37¾@38c; closing at 38@38½c.

RYE—Active at 8c lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 10½, closing at $1 16.

BARLEY—Easier and firm, closing at $1 05@1 07, according to location.

HIGH WINES—Dull at 84c.

GROCERIES—New Orleans molasses $1@1 05. Sugar—Muscovado 12½@13c. Coffee—Common rio 21c.

PORK—Quiet, firmer and 25c higher; sales at $31, closing at $31 25@31 50 ₰ bbl for mess; $28@28 50 for clear; $26@26 50 for prime. Lard quiet at 18½c. Sweet pickled hams quiet at 15½@ 16c; shoulders at 13½@14c. Dry salted shoulders 12½c packed.

HOGS—Active at 8 7@8 75 for good to choice.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull and heavy at $3 50@5 25 for good to extra choice beeves.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Cotton without decided change; sales 2,000 bales at 29¾@30c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 10,000 barrels; sales 12,000 without decided change; sales 6,000 bbls at $5 15@5 60 for superfine State and Western; $5 60@6 10 for extra State; $6 05@6 40 for extra Western; $6 05@6 50 for white wheat extra Western; $6 70@7 50 for fancy do; $6 50@6 75 for extra St. Louis; $6 40@7 50 for round hoop Ohio; $6 50@ 7 50 for trade brands. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal quiet and unchanged; sales 200 bbls at $4 75@5 75. Wheat—receipts 16,000 bushels; nominal at 92@93c for No. 2 Chicago; $1 03@1 04 for Western free. Receipts of rye 2,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 98c@$1. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn—receipts 30,000 bushels; sales 100 barrels Carolina at 75c. Oats—receipts 5,000 bushels; sales 3,000 bushels at 42@42½c for Western; 43@44c for State. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork—receipts 91, 1173@1177; '62, 119¾@119¾; '64, 116¾@116¾; '65 old, 116¾@116¾; '65 new, 115¾@115¾; '67, 115¾@115¾; '68, 115¾@115¾; 10-40s, 106¾@106¾.

STATE BONDS

Firm. Missouris, 94@96; Tennessees, 69½@70½; new do, 69@69½; old North Carolinas, 62@62½; new do, 61@61½; South Carolinas, 65@65½; Louisiana Levee 6s, 72@72½.

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Wabash	73@73½	preferred	82@82½
Terre Haute	36@37	preferred	60@60½
Chicago and Alton	135@135½	preferred	140@140½

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

In our report yesterday morning of the transactions at the Pennsylvania Stock Yards, at East Liberty, a very important error occurred. Smith & Blue are extensive commission dealers in that market. In the sales of sheep reported it read as "sold by Messrs. Smith & Blue for the parties named," it should read as follows:

Sold by	Sold to	No.	Weight	Price.
Smith & Blue	J H Arnett	192	16,770	6 20
Smith & Blue	Aull & Myers	188	7,800	4 50
Smith & Blue	Aull & Myers	100	7,500	6 00
Smith & Blue	J N Pidcock	210	18,170	6 40
Smith & Blue	C Lloyd	142	13,160	6 13
Smith & Blue	D Mize	100	9,040	6 50
Smith & Blue	Hollenbeck	67	5,360	4 50
Orr & Williams	J H Arnett	191	16,660	6 75

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, April 26—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 81 bales; exports 70 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn 70@72c. Oats 50@55c. Hay $27 50@ 28 00. Pork $32 00. Lard 19½@20c. Bacon firm; shoulders 12½@12½c; sides 16½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 26—Wheat market steady; extra white $1 75. No. 1 do $1 63@1 66. No. 2 do $1 35.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—Flour in better demand and prices unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 15 for No. 1; No. 2 do, $1 06. Passed up: Kenton 44 p. m. River stationary; weather warm and showery.

H.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., April 26, 1869.

River falling with forty-four inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 63° at 4 P. M.

W.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 25, 1869.

River falling slowly, with about six feet nine inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 68°.

Mc.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., April 26, 1869.

River falling, with thirty-eight inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer at 6 P. M. 68°.

P.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, April 26, 1869.

River still falling, with seven feet water. Weather cloudy; thermometer 64° at noon; 67° P. M.

C.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—River stationary with seven feet fifteen inches in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Fleeter	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Ida Bain	Phillips	Geneva.
Allens May	Flanegan	Geneva.
Gallatin	Shepherd	Parkersburg.

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Clark	Geneva.
Fleeter	Phillips	Geneva.
Allens May	Darragh	Louis.
R. C. Gray	Whitaker	Arkansas.

MONONGAHELA MARKS.—Six feet eight inches and falling.

The marks last evening indicated six feet eight inches and falling. The weather during the day was pleasant. On the landing a fair amount of trade was transacted. The departures include the Belle Vernon for St. Paul, and the R. C. Gray for Arkansas river.

THE lowboat Tom Farrow, Capt. Matthews, is announced for a return trip to St. Louis.

THE St. Marys has 1,300 bales of hay for this port.

THE steamer Belle Vernon, Captain Darragh, left for St. Louis with a good trip. Pilots—J. Ferguson and C. Reno.

THE steamer R. C. Gray, Captain Whitaker, left for Arkansas with a good trip. Pilots—Jas. Shousen and W. H. Dorsey.

THE case of the collision of the Quicksten and Sullivan is being investigated at Evansville.

IT is said that the Legal Tender will enter the Memphis and New Orleans trade in the Thursday packet, in opposition to the Natoma.

THE tug Nettie Jones, seized at Little Rock, Ark., by the Custom House firm at Memphis for the destruction of the Arkansas arms, was released on Saturday.

NORTHERN LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS. Through receipts given to all points on the Upper Mississippi and Red River, and for rates, by R. C. Gray, No. 94 Water street.

THE United States survey party under Col. Abert makes the distance from Van Buren to Fort Smith, by the river, seven miles another route, and Fort Gibson, one hundred and two miles and three quarters.

CINCINNATI.—Captain H. W. Hart on Thursday purchased one half of the Lawrence, from Messrs. Thomas A. Casaldy and Robert Semple, and will run her in the cotton trade. Captain Hart is now the sole owner of the Lawrence.

CAPT. HORCHTON, one of the local inspectors of the port of Louisville, has been nominated for the office of Supervising Inspector for the Sixth District, now held by J. V. Gutirie. He has not yet been confirmed.

THE fleet sidewheeler Gallatin, Capt. Shepherd, will leave for Parkersburg on Tuesday at 12 M. for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg. This boat has fine speed, superior accommodations and handles freight quickly. Mr. Bell is in charge of careful and gentlemanly officers. The first-class packet will be on time.

THE passenger steamer Julia No. 2, Capt. Wm. Coulson, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg. This boat has fine speed, superior accommodations and handles freight quickly. Mr. Travel is in charge of the office. Mr. Johnson has charge of the office.

THE fine side wheeler St. Marys, Captain Sweeney, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Cincinnati and all way points. This boat has an established reputation for fine cabin fittings, accommodations and gentlemanly officers. The first clerk is Mr. Morris Dorsey, a careful and attentive officer. Thomas Forgotson is steward.

PITTSBURGH lowboats are in demand. They are just beginning to be appreciated. When a short time the following boats have been disposed of for other trades: Grand Lake, Arkansas, Little Jim Rose, Tiger, Head of Morgan, and several others, the names of which we have forgotten.

THE fine St. Louis packet Lorena, Captain S. Shuman, is announced for Cairo, St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi, in connection with the Northern Packet Line. Captain J. M. Vanderbilt will do the honors in the office. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers.

THE punctual packet New York, leaves this day for Louisville, Clarksville, and all way ports. The New York is in charge of Captain H. C. Simmons, and with a very careful mate, Mr. Wm. Nelonego, to the Express Packet Line, and makes her trips regularly. We are glad to see our old friend, Captain James Hay, on the clerk's desk of a stable stock. He can newly arrived, and will shortly. Purser Mellan is accomplishing his duties to fair steers 12½@13c; good steers and fat cows 11½@12½c; poor to medium 10@11½c; ordinary to inferior 9@10c; the majority of sales were at 11½@12c; average price for the poorest lots 10@10½c.

The receipts of sheep in the earlier part of the week were very large, and with a very dull market prices receded about 1c from Monday last. The rush of sheep into market has been so great that there was no limited that 5,000 remained unsold at the close of business. Saturday, and with a very dull market on Monday prices kept up to the figures of last Friday, and the market was firm. Receipts on Monday were 3,000 at Communipaw, 2,000 at Hudson City, and 500 at Third avenue, and the market remained dull to the close. Lambs were also more plenty and lower, sales during the week were at 9@10c. We quote sheep to fair sheep at 6@6½c; good to prime sheep, extra, 7@8c; fancy lots, 8½@9c; lambs, 9@10c ₰ lb.

The hog market has fluctuated during the week, opening weak and dull, becoming firmer on Tuesday, off again, toward the middle of the week. Today the market opened with 2,000 head on sale at Communipaw, but the market was dull and lower. Prices range as follows: Corn fed, 8½@8¾c; grass, 7½@8c; common to fair, 7½@8c; medium dressed at 10@10½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Flour dull and lower; sales of 500 barrels superfine at $5 75@6 00; extra at $6 25@6 75; family $7@7 50; fancy $8@8 50. Wheat lower; sales 2,000 bushels red at $1 50; white $1 70@1 80. Corn dull; white 68c; yellow 69@70c; sales at 68c. Oats dull; white heavy. Rye $1 40@1 45. Mess pork quiet at $31 00. Lard firm; prime steam 19c; clear sides 19½c; shoulders 14½c; hams 20@21c. Lard firm at 19½c. Whisky firm at 92c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 26.—Flour dull at $6@8 for XXX to family. Sales of 1,000 barrels at $6 45. Wheat irregular at 46 No 1 do at $1 46; amber $1 47, buyer first and May; $1 47 seller May. Corn firm; high mixed 68c; mixed 67c; white 66c; yellow 68c. Oats 162c better; sales 4,000 bushels at 42c. Rye steady and unchanged; Michigan $1 25. Barley nominal.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—Tobacco—Sales 88 hhds; lugs $6 @6 50; leaf, chart county manufacturing leaf 13@16. Mess pork $31 50; lard 18@18½c. Bacon shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c. Bulk shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 16½c. Flour $6 50@7 00. Wheat $1 80@1 85. Corn prime 66@66c. Sugar—New Orleans prime 14½c. Whisky 90c. Cotton 29c for low middlings.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 26, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Weak at par@¼ off buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Inactive and nominal at $4 70@5 00.

WHEAT—Dull and 1½c higher; sales at $1 13@1 14 No. 2 $1 05@1 06; closing firm at $1 06@1 06½; sales this afternoon at $1 07.

CORN—Quiet and firmer; No. 1 advanced 1½; sales 50,000 bushels at 72@72½c; No. 2 at 70½@71c; rejected 68@68½c; rejected 1½@2c higher; sales at 65@65½c; no 2 64@64½c higher; sales at 65@65½c; rejected 63½@64c; afternoon.

OATS—1@2c higher; sales of No. 2 at 37¾@38c; closing at 38@38½c.

RYE—Active at 8c lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 10½, closing at $1 16.

BARLEY—Easier and firm, closing at $1 05@1 07, according to location.

HIGH WINES—Dull at 84c.

GROCERIES—New Orleans molasses $1@1 05. Sugar—Muscovado 12½@13c. Coffee—Common rio 21c.

PORK—Quiet, firmer and 25c higher; sales at $31, closing at $31 25@31 50 ₰ bbl for mess; $28@28 50 for clear; $26@26 50 for prime. Lard quiet at 18½c. Sweet pickled hams quiet at 15½@ 16c; shoulders at 13½@14c. Dry salted shoulders 12½c packed.

HOGS—Active at 8 7@8 75 for good to choice.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull and heavy at $3 50@5 25 for good to extra choice beeves.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Cotton without decided change; sales 2,000 bales at 29¾@30c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 10,000 barrels; sales 12,000 without decided change; sales 6,000 bbls at $5 15@5 60 for superfine State and Western; $5 60@6 10 for extra State; $6 05@6 40 for extra Western; $6 05@6 50 for white wheat extra Western; $6 70@7 50 for fancy do; $6 50@6 75 for extra St. Louis; $6 40@7 50 for round hoop Ohio; $6 50@ 7 50 for trade brands. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal quiet and unchanged; sales 200 bbls at $4 75@5 75. Wheat—receipts 16,000 bushels; nominal at 92@93c for No. 2 Chicago; $1 03@1 04 for Western free. Receipts of rye 2,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 98c@$1. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn—receipts 30,000 bushels; sales 100 barrels Carolina at 75c. Oats—receipts 5,000 bushels; sales 3,000 bushels at 42@42½c for Western; 43@44c for State. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork—receipts 91, 1173@1177; '62, 119¾@119¾; '64, 116¾@116¾; '65 old, 116¾@116¾; '65 new, 115¾@115¾; '67, 115¾@115¾; '68, 115¾@115¾; 10-40s, 106¾@106¾.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R—Duquesne Depot.

Jones & Laughlin, 1 car bolts, 7 bars iron; J. Moorhead, 1 car brick; Lyon, Shorb & Co, 11 cinders; W. B. Hays & Son, 1 car sawmill; Parker & Co, 1 do do; Iron Bridge Co, 1 do do; Hallen & Co, 1 do do; Iron Age, 1 do do; Shoenberger, Bros & Co, 1 do do; Robinson & Co, 1 bale muslin; E. J. Anderson & Co, 125 do plaster; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 2 bbls sugar; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 2 bbls sugar; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 2 bbls sugar; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 1 do do; Hallen & Co, 1 bbl dry goods; Hallen & Co, 1 bbl dry goods; Hallen & Co, 1 bbl dry goods

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh was held on Monday afternoon, April 26th, 1869, in their respective Chambers, City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McAULEY - - - - - - - President.
E. S. MORROW, - - - - - - - - Clerk.

Council was called to order shortly after two o'clock, and the CLERK called the roll, the following members answering to their names: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Burgwin, Coffin, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gallaher, Gross, Hallman, Hartman, Herron, Holmes, Kane, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McClelland, McEwen, McMahon, Quinn, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, Torrens, Wainwright, Z.; Watson, White, Zern, and McAuley, President—25.

Absent—Messrs. Armstrong, Brown, Jones, Ogden, Phillips and Wilson.

THE LEGALITY OF THE LAST MEETING.

The minutes of the meeting of March 29th were read, and on motion approved, and the CLERK was about proceeding with reading the minutes of the special meeting, held April 12th, when Mr. GALLAHER moved that they be not read, for the reason that the meeting was not a legal one and consequently the minutes were of no account whatever.

Mr. BURGWIN believed the minutes should be read, and unless disproved as recorded by the CLERK, that record was legal, regardless of the gentleman's motion.

Some further discussion then ensued, after which the minutes were read.

Mr. McCLELLAND moved to approve them as read.

Mr. GALLAHER moved to strike out all the minutes after the words "Council met on special call," and insert the following: "it being discovered that the meeting was an illegal one, no member having been notified in legal time, in the manner prescribed, it adjourned."

Mr. BURGWIN remarked that as the minutes stood the gentleman was not a participant in the proceedings of Council, and therefore could not make a motion.

Mr. LITTELL asked and obtained leave to be heard before they (meaning the members who "bolted" at the last meeting) were excluded, if they were to be excluded. He was opposed to the approval of the minutes as they stood and was willing to expunge them entirely, but would, as a compromise, move that that portion of the minutes up to, and including, the time a quorum was present remain as recorded, and the balance of the proceedings be stricken out.

Mr. BURGWIN asked if the point raised by him, viz; that while the resolutions adopted at the meeting on the 12th, remained on the minute book, not having been disproved, the gentleman (Mr. Gallaher) could make a motion.

The PRESIDENT—You cannot compel members to remain in the chamber, and if without a quorum you cannot possibly transact business.

Mr. GALLAHER now obtained the floor, and proceeded to speak as follows: When I came to the meeting on the 12th instant, I thought I was the only member who had not been officially notified of the meeting. But afterwards ascertained that none of the members had received any other notice than a "squib" in the newspapers, and on making this discovery I made the point that it was illegal. The point was sustained in part, and several of us withdrew. The remaining members thought they could transact business, and proceeded to do so, merely distinguishing themselves as a "Rump" Council, and attempted to expel those members who withdrew from the chamber; in the business transacted by this "Rump" Council. It was, in plain terms, a bare-faced fraud, as the result of the proceedings for the reasons that they contained nonsensical resolutions, and all so for the reason that it was an illegal meeting throughout. I have been a member of Councils for four years, and was never at a meeting that I was not notified by the Messenger. It would be illegal, in my opinion, for the Messenger of Council to stand on Coal Hill and call us together by means of a horn, as for the messengers to inform us. In consequence of no notices being served, ten of the leading Councilmen, and several others were heard to say "If you don't think we are entitled to our seats, just be out."

The PRESIDENT was about proceeding with the business from Common Council, when Mr. MUREAY made the point that the pending question would first have to be settled before anything else could be taken up.

The CHAIR decided the point well taken.

Mr. GALLAHER said he had previously had the floor, said he thought if the motion to expunge was carried, it would establish a very dangerous precedent. He thought an hour should be spent calmly in the consideration of the matter, and if members of Council could participate in the proceedings of the body until the business became obnoxious, and then leave, it would in time certainly break up meetings in disorder and rowdyism, and if the motion of the gentleman first recalled, the speaker held that it would have an evil effect in the future. The Councils had all taken oaths to discharge their duties conscientiously and to the best of their ability, and if at any meeting they could leave when the proceedings became disagreeable, for the purpose of retarding action on any bill or other measure, it would be done on many occasions. The members who left the Chamber at the last meeting had certainly acted cowardly; but they had time to reflect, and would now, if they spoke their minds, say they had acted wrong.

Mr. LITTELL asked if it was a legal meeting why they did not go on with the business, the consideration of the bill brought before them by Mr. GROSS?

Because they knew in their hearts they could not proceed and would not proceed with the Councilmen who had withdrawn. His reason for leaving the Council Chamber was that he would have made the twenty-fourth member. Just a quorum, and not desiring to act as a pivot on which to turn over a bogus bill, he had withdrawn. He was opposed to having measures forced into his and his fellow Councilmen's faces, but he would like to see the matter compromised in some way. He appealed to Mr. Burgwin to know if ever in his life he saw proceedings recorded in Parliament where anything was recorded after it was decided there was not a quorum present. The speaker did not want to be personal and hoped he was not, but desired to state the truth.

Mr. BURGWIN was about replying to the last speaker, when the President ruled him out of order, he having already made two speeches on the subject.

Mr. LITTELL asked the same gentleman another question.

Mr. BURGWIN rose to a point of order, whether a member could ask a question unless she keach to whom it was directed could answer it. Sustained.

Mr. MORROW contended that the minutes showed there was no quorum present in the latter part of the meeting, and if the members were ready to vote there was a quorum present and that the meeting was a legal one, he would call for the yeas and nays. As long as the minutes remained on the book as recorded the meeting was legal, but when they withdrew and left no quorum present, there was no meeting. He called for the yeas and nays on the previous question to strike out the latter portion of the minutes.

Mr. HAILMAN—When members of Councils leave the Chamber can they go outside of the railing?

The PRESIDENT—They can go where they please.

Mr. GROSS said they were about proceeding in the same manner as before, when they had in the same manner as before, when they had "skedaddled." The gentleman then proceeded to review the facts of the matter. A committee had called upon the President immediately preceding the call on the 12th for a meeting on that day. The meeting convened and the President now and before has decided it to have a legal meeting. He had often received no notice of a meeting except through the papers, and was so notified at the meeting of the 12th. He presented the bill it was read once, and a member moved to have it printed. This was defeated. Next a motion was made to postpone action, which was also defeated. Later still a motion to adjourn was offered and defeated in all attempts towards delay. Consideration of the bill, they adopted—being way of leaving the Council Chamber in the hope of destroying the business.

Here Mr. GROSS was interrupted, and considerable confusion prevailed.

Mr. HAILMAN moved that the gentleman be allowed to proceed, the city members having been heard, which was carried.

Mr. ARLBORN—The Council ought not to submit to the insults offered. If for one will not do so.

Mr. MORROW here withdrew his motion for the previous question.

The PRESIDENT—Then do not interrupt the speaker any more.

Mr. REES had called for the previous question.

Pending the adoption of the last motion Mr. GROSS was permitted to conclude his remarks. He said the President of the Council had warned the members as they were about withdrawing that they would leave the body without a quorum; they went out notwithstanding, as he had acknowledged in open Council to-day. One gentleman, as he reached the door, turned around and, addressing Council, said, "we will do as we please." In regard to the remarks of the Councilman that the Council Knew in their hearts that the meeting was not legal, and hence they were afraid to proceed to the discussion of the same, he had but one work to say.

Mr. LITTELL—And you were afraid.

Mr. GROSS—The Common Council had adjourned, and we knew that nothing could be done toward bringing it before the last Legislature, and that alone caused us to adjourn.

APPEAL FROM THE DECISION OF THE CHAIR.

Mr. GALLAHER arose and appealed from the decision of the Chair that the meeting was legal.

The PRESIDENT ruled as follows: By whatever cause a member comes to a meeting and participates in the proceedings, that meeting is clearly legal; but if asked for a decision in reference to the business transacted after a quorum were declared not present, he would decide altogether differently.

Mr. CRAIG thought it too late to appeal on the question, as the President had decided some time ago that the meeting was legal.

Mr. BURGWIN asked for the decis on of the Chair on the point "whether any member referred to the resolutions on record, could vote or participate in the proceedings until the necessary quorum was made.

The PRESIDENT—I do not attach any weight to business transacted after the President decided there was no quorum present.

Mr. BURGWIN appealed from the decision, and Mr. McEWEN seconded the appeal.

Mr. GALLAHER—My appeal was seconded, Mr. President.

The Clerk of Common Council again appeared and a scene of confusion again ensued.

Mr. McAULEY, on resuming order, said: "Do not forget where we are gentlemen."

Mr. McCLELLAND—Do I understand you to rule that a meeting called in the manner described is legal?

The PRESIDENT—Yes, sir.

Mr. GALLAHER (at the President's desk) read a notice in one of the city papers in reference to the meeting, and asked if that was a legal notice.

Mr. BURGWIN again urged upon the President the fact that the minutes of the meeting ought to be disproved before he allowed the members to have a voice in the proceedings. The gentlemen made quite a lengthy argument in elucidating his points.

The PRESIDENT said he had never plead law, but from what intellect he possessed he was the champion imposed upon by any such sophistry.

Mr. SCULLY—You have no right to insult a member in this way.

The PRESIDENT—I meant no insult.

Mr. SCULLY—It's an insult to the remaining members as well as the gentleman himself.

QUESTION ON THE APPEAL—THE CHAIR IS SUSTAINED—AYES AND NAYS.

The question on Mr. BURGWIN'S appeal, "shall the decision of the Chair be sustained?" The result was as follows:

AYES.

Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Coffin, Gallaher, Harlman, Holmes, Kane, Littell, Marshall, Morrow, McClelland, McEwen, McMahon, Quinn, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Shipton, Wainwright, S. J., Wainwright, Z., Watson, Zern and McAuley, President—23.

NAYS.

Messrs. Burgwin, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gross, Hallman, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman and Torrens—8.

So the Chair was sustained.

ANOTHER APPEAL.

The PRESIDENT then stated that the question would now be taken on Mr. GALLAHER'S motion, that the minutes of the last a meeting not called by regular notice is legal.

Mr. GALLAHER asked if "squibs" in newspapers were legal notices.

The PRESIDENT—In the absence of any law on the subject I rather decide. He also stated that there was a motion to approve the minutes, a motion to strike out all after the members withdrew, and Mr. HOLMES'S motion to expunge the whole minutes.

Mr. GALLAHER seconded the motion to expunge and called the yeas and nays.

Mr. KIRK raised the point that according to Jefferson a unanimous consent of the members present was necessary to expunge.

The PRESIDENT overruled the point.

Mr. KIRK—There is objection and the motion is out of order.

The PRESIDENT overruled the point made by Mr. KIRK.

THE MOTION TO EXPUNGE LOST.

The question was then called on the motion to expunge, and resulted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Gallaher, Holmes, Kane, McClelland, McMahon, Quinn, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Wainwright, S. J., Wainwright, Z. White and Zern—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Ahlborn, Burgwin, Dickson, Edwards, Gross, Hallman, Hartman, Herron, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, McClelland, McEwen, McMahon, Quinn, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Shipton, Watson, White, Zern and President—25.

So the motion to expunge was lost.

Mr. CRAIG refused to vote for the reason that the motion to expunge was not entertainable. Council refused to allow him not to vote.

Mr. GALLAHER—You are afraid to vote. The Council would not vote.

The PRESIDENT stated that the question now recurred on the original motion of Mr. Littell to strike out all after the minutes and the withdrawal of the members. The President then went on to explain the position of the gentleman and Mr. Gross objected.

The PRESIDENT held that the motion as renewed was changed somewhat, and it was therefore open for discussion.

Mr. GROSS—The motion is to strike out all after the time it was announced no quorum was present.

The CLERK read the minutes.

Mr. BURGWIN—Where does this motion come in—

Mr. LITTELL—Where the President decided there was no quorum present.

Mr. BURGWIN—Where does the minutes referring to the same.

Mr. LITTELL then presented his motion in writing to strike out all the minutes after the time Mr. SHIPTON left the chair, there being no quorum present.

Mr. BURGWIN held that that was the first motion, and the members had not acted and not voting down the amendment to the same.

Mr. LITTELL was somewhat surprised to hear Mr. Burgwin say that a quorum was present, when Mr. Shipton, the President, had decided there was not.

Several members called the gentleman to order.

Mr. KEHEW moved to strike out all after the resolution of censure offered by Mr. Burgwin. Not entertained.

THE MOTION TO STRIKE OUT A PORTION OF THE MINUTES.

The question on Mr. Littell's resolution was then taken, and, the yeas and nays being called, resulted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Coffin, Gallaher, Hallman, Holmes, Kane, Littell, Marshall, Morrow, McClelland, McEwen, McMahon, Quinn, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Shipton, Wainwright, S. J., Wainwright, Z., Watson, White Zern, and McAuley, President—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Burgwin, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gross, Hallman, Herron, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Lloyd, Murdoch, Murray, Schmidt, Scully, and Torrens—15.

So the motion to strike out all after the minutes as amended.

Mr. KIRK moved to strike out all of the minutes referring to the protests of the members in reference to the illegality of the meeting. Several members in their seats said they protested, and asked to have their names recorded as protesting against the same, instead of being in order, it was grass disorder.

The PRESIDENT asked Mr. Burgwin if a record could be entered.

The gentleman replied that it would have to be made in writing, and then it was a question whether it would be received. The protests in question had been made in the wildest disorder.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. KIRK called the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Coffin, Gallaher, Harlman, Holmes, Kane, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, McClelland, McEwen, McMahon, Quinn, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Shipton, Wainwright, S. J., Wainwright, Z., Watson, White, Zern and McAuley, President—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Burgwin, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gross, Hallman, Herron, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Lloyd, Murdoch, Murray, Schmidt, Scully, Torrens—16.

So the motion was carried.

Mr. McMAHON moved to approve the minutes as amended.

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NAYS—Messrs. Burgwin, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gross, Hallman, Herron, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Lloyd, Murdoch, Murray, Schmidt, Scully, Torrens—16.

So the motion was carried.

Mr. McMAHON moved to approve the minutes as amended.

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NAYS—Messrs. Burgwin, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gross, Hallman, Herron, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Lloyd, Murdoch, Murray, Schmidt, Scully, Torrens—16.

So the motion was carried.

Mr. McCLELLAND presented a petition for a change of grade of Clymer street, Twelfth ward, between Shilberry alley and Penn street. Referred to Street Committee.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON GAS LIGHTING—ERECTION OF LAMPS RECOMMENDED.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Committee on Gas Lighting, submitted the following report:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Gas Lighting would respectfully report that they have had before them a number of memorials, etc., asking for the erection of gas lamps. They would recommend the erection of lamps at the following points, to wit.: One on Liberty, corner of Twenty-first street; one on Spruce alley, corner of Thirtieth street; one on Spring alley corner of Twenty-sixth street; one on the corner of Ferry street and Diamond alley; one on the corner of St. Patrick's alley and Marion street; five on the south side of Fifth avenue, between Magee and Graham streets; four on Butler street, at the following points, to wit.: One opposite the forks of the road; one opposite Smith's lane; one corner of Sycamore street, and one corner of Allen street; three on Forty-fourth street, between Butler street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad; two on Butler street, between Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth streets; three on Forty-third street; change of wall lamp corner of Virgin alley and Wood street to post lamp.

Respectfully submitted.

The report was accepted and the lamps ordered.

PETITIONS.

Mr. McEWEN, petition for gas-lamp at the corner of Bedford avenue and Gum street. Referred to Committee on Gas.

THE EWALT STREET BRIDGE COMPANY.

Mr. Z. WAINWRIGHT presented an ordinance authorizing the President, managers and company of the Ewalt Street Bridge Company to change the grade of Forty-third or Ewalt street, and the river front, so as to facilitate access to the bridge. Under the approval of the Street Committee.

The ordinance was read a third time and passed finally.

Mr. McMAHON, a petition for the grading and paving of Pleasant alley, Seventeenth ward, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. Referred to the Street Committee.

The PRESIDENT read a communication from the Controller in reference to appropriation No. 21, which is exhausted. Referred to the Finance Committee in connection with the Water Committee, with power to act.

The PRESIDENT also read a communication from Hastings & O'Neill, contractors for the paving of Second avenue, which had been referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. McAULEY moved its reference to the Street Committee with instructions to report. Adopted. In Common Council they non-concurred and referred to Finance Committee. Select Council adhered and sent it back to Common Council.

Mr. McEWEN presented a report from the City Controller covering quarterly tax. The resolution accompanied authorizing the payment of the same.

On motion, the report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

Mr. McEWEN presented a communication from C. B. M. Smith, Esq., attorney for Allen & Dunn, complaining that there was a balance of $55 due on the Pennsylvania avenue sewer, and payment was requested. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also, a petition for a water pipe on Mercer street, in the old Sixth ward. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. GROSS, an ordinance authorizing the construction of an iron culvert on Larimer avenue, over Negley's run, in the Eelgisteenth ward. Passed finally.

THE INSPECTION OF SALT.

Mr. TORRENS, an ordinance in reference to the inspection of salt. Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. QUINN—Resolution authorizing the City Controller to certify a warrant in favor of R. Rafferty for $237 50, for feed furnished the Neptune engine horses. Passed finally.

RULES FOR GOVERNMENT OF COUNCILS.

Mr. HAILMAN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules and regulations governing the Legislature in Harrisburg, as published and set forth in the Legislative Manual issued by the Counsels of Pittsburgh as their rules and regulations, in every case not mentioned or provided for in the by-laws of said Councils.

Read three times and passed finally.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Mr. HARTMAN offered resolutions requesting the Street Commissioner to ascertain by what authority a wooden building is being erected on the corner of Virgin alley and Smithfield street, and also by whose consent Mr. Colvin was erecting a wooden building on the south side of Webster avenue, near Logan street.

Both resolutions were referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

THE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Mr. HOLMES said there was a "catch" in the rules and regulations just adopted for the government of Councils, and moved that the same be referred to a special committee of five—two from Select and three from Common Council.

Mr. CRAIG offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it will be right and proper that when 10 per cent. of the Common Council will be an attempt made to pass any resolution or ordinance, the yeas and nays be taken thereon, if there shall be a sufficient number of such to leave this Council without a quorum, and they shall be in order for the Chair to adjourn and prevent the passage of such resolution or ordinance.

The resolution was lost.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. HOLMES moved a reconsideration of the motion adopting the rules of the Legislature for the government of Councils, which was carried. He then moved to refer it to the committee spoken of which was also adopted.

Messrs. HAILMAN and CRAIG were appointed on behalf of Select Council. The resolution was forwarded to Common Council.

Mr. BURGWIN offered the following resolution, and called for the yeas and nays:

WHEREAS, The third rule of order forbids any member to leave the Council chamber without consent from the President, and the President has stated that when a member chooses to leave without his consent, he has no power to prevent him from so doing; therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this Council that a violation of said rule on the part of a member of this Council deserves and should receive a reprimand from the President and a suspension from participation in proceedings of the Council until said member apologizes to the House.

Mr. GALLAHER said it was another resolution to censure.

Mr. BURGWIN said it was intended for censure, and was ingeniously planned for that purpose.

The yeas and nays were called, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Burgwin, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gross, Hallman, Hartman, Kirk, Kehew, Laufman, Lloyd, Murdoch, Murray, McMahon, Schmidt, Scully, Torrens—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffin, Gallaher, Holmes, Littell, Marshall, Morrow, McClelland, McEwen, Quinn, Rafferty, Rees, Shipton, Wainwright, S. J., Wainwright, Z., Watson, White, Zern and McAuley—13.

So the resolution was lost.

Mr. GROSS moved that the motion to strike out all after the time it was announced no quorum was present.

Mr. BURGWIN appealed from the decision, and Mr. McEWEN seconded the appeal.

Mr. GALLAHER—My appeal was seconded, Mr. President.

The Clerk of Common Council again appeared and a scene of confusion again ensued.

Mr. McAULEY, on resuming order, said: "Do not forget where we are gentlemen."

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The PRESIDENT—Yes, sir.

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NAYS.

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So the Chair was sustained.

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The PRESIDENT then stated that the question would now be taken on Mr. GALLAHER'S motion, that the minutes of the last a meeting not called by regular notice is legal.

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Mr. GALLAHER seconded the motion to expunge and called the yeas and nays.

Mr. KIRK raised the point that according to Jefferson a unanimous consent of the members present was necessary to expunge.

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NAYS—Messrs. Ahlborn, Burgwin, Dickson, Edwards, Gross, Hallman, Hartman, Herron, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, McClelland, McEwen, McMahon, Quinn, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Shipton, Watson, White, Zern and President—25.

So the minutes were approved as amended.

Mr. GALLAHER said he voted to approve the minutes, but the meeting was illegal.

Mr. GROSS—You don't like the censures.

Mr. HOLMES voted aye, but the meeting was illegal and he moved it be brought up again.

Mr. GROSS said Rule 33 had been declared inoperative, and inquired whether if the rural members now left the Council they would be liable to censure.

Mr. LITTELL—No.

The PRESIDENT—Not if they walk away.

COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Mr. SHIPTON moved that this Council now proceed to the consideration of the business. Adopted.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. SCHMIDT presented a petition from Frederick Greiser for the privilege of erecting an iron railing building on the corner of Smallman and Thirtieth streets, Twelfth ward. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. GROSS presented the following communication:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Health would respectfully represent that they have only been allowed an appropriation for $5,000, and they find said sum to be altogether insufficient to carry on the most necessary business of the Board. They therefore pray your honorable bodies to allow an additional appropriation of twenty thousand dollars. The Board have already expended the first appropriation of five hundred dollars, and unless an additional sum be speedily granted, the business of the office will have to be suspended.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Board of Health.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

A CITY HOSPITAL.

Also, a communication from Crosby Craig, Health officer, in reference to the establishment of a City Hospital. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

REDUCTIONS OF BUSINESS TAX.

Mr. LLOYD, a communication from the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company, requesting an abatement of business tax. Referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. ZERN, a petition for a gas lamp corner of Fourteenth street and Mulberry alley. Referred.

Mr. GALLAHER, petition from G. Story for a reduction of business tax. Referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. McAULEY, (Mr. GROSS in the Chair) a communication from the Monongahela Bridge Company, requesting the Monongahela Bridge Company granted their the privilege of erecting a paling around their property on the Monongahela wharf. Referred to the Monongahela Wharf Committee.

CHANGE OF GRADE.

Mr. McCLELLAND, a petition for a change of grade of Clymer street, Twelfth ward, between Shilberry alley and Penn street. Referred to Street Committee.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON GAS LIGHTING—ERECTION OF LAMPS RECOMMENDED.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Committee on Gas Lighting, submitted the following report:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Gas Lighting would respectfully report that they have had before them a number of memorials, etc., asking for the erection of gas lamps. They would recommend the erection of lamps at the following points, to wit.: One on Liberty, corner of Twenty-first street; one on Spruce alley, corner of Thirtieth street; one on Spring alley corner of Twenty-sixth street; one on the corner of Ferry street and Diamond alley; one on the corner of St. Patrick's alley and Marion street; five on the south side of Fifth avenue, between Magee and Graham streets; four on Butler street, at the following points, to wit.: One opposite the forks of the road; one opposite Smith's lane; one corner of Sycamore street, and one corner of Allen street; three on Forty-fourth street, between Butler street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad; two on Butler street, between Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth streets; three on Forty-third street; change of wall lamp corner of Virgin alley and Wood street to post lamp.

Respectfully submitted.

The report was accepted and the lamps ordered.

PETITIONS.

Mr. McEWEN, petition for gas-lamp at the corner of Bedford avenue and Gum street. Referred to Committee on Gas.

THE EWALT STREET BRIDGE COMPANY.

Mr. Z. WAINWRIGHT presented an ordinance authorizing the President, managers and company of the Ewalt Street Bridge Company to change the grade of Forty-third or Ewalt street, and the river front, so as to facilitate access to the bridge. Under the approval of the Street Committee.

The ordinance was read a third time and passed finally.

Mr. McMAHON, a petition for the grading and paving of Pleasant alley, Seventeenth ward, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. Referred to the Street Committee.

The PRESIDENT read a communication from the Controller in reference to appropriation No. 21, which is exhausted. Referred to the Finance Committee in connection with the Water Committee, with power to act.

The PRESIDENT also read a communication from Hastings & O'Neill, contractors for the paving of Second avenue, which had been referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. McAULEY moved its reference to the Street Committee with instructions to report. Adopted. In Common Council they non-concurred and referred to Finance Committee. Select Council adhered and sent it back to Common Council.

Mr. McEWEN presented a report from the City Controller covering quarterly tax. The resolution accompanied authorizing the payment of the same.

On motion, the report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

Mr. McEWEN presented a communication from C. B. M. Smith, Esq., attorney for Allen & Dunn, complaining that there was a balance of $55 due on the Pennsylvania avenue sewer, and payment was requested. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also, a petition for a water pipe on Mercer street, in the old Sixth ward. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. GROSS, an ordinance authorizing the construction of an iron culvert on Larimer avenue, over Negley's run, in the Eelgisteenth ward. Passed finally.

THE INSPECTION OF SALT.

Mr. TORRENS, an ordinance in reference to the inspection of salt. Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. QUINN—Resolution authorizing the City Controller to certify a warrant in favor of R. Rafferty for $237 50, for feed furnished the Neptune engine horses. Passed finally.

RULES FOR GOVERNMENT OF COUNCILS.

Mr. HAILMAN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules and regulations governing the Legislature in Harrisburg, as published and set forth in the Legislative Manual issued by the Counsels of Pittsburgh as their rules and regulations, in every case not mentioned or provided for in the by-laws of said Councils.

Read three times and passed finally.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Mr. HARTMAN offered resolutions requesting the Street Commissioner to ascertain by what authority a wooden building is being erected on the corner of Virgin alley and Smithfield street, and also by whose consent Mr. Colvin was erecting a wooden building on the south side of Webster avenue, near Logan street.

Both resolutions were referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

THE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Mr. HOLMES said there was a "catch" in the rules and regulations just adopted for the government of Councils, and moved that the same be referred to a special committee of five—two from Select and three from Common Council.

Mr. CRAIG offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it will be right and proper that when 10 per cent. of the Common Council will be an attempt made to pass any resolution or ordinance, the yeas and nays be taken thereon, if there shall be a sufficient number of such to leave this Council without a quorum, and they shall be in order for the Chair to adjourn and prevent the passage of such resolution or ordinance.

The resolution was lost.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. HOLMES moved a reconsideration of the motion adopting the rules of the Legislature for the government of Councils, which was carried. He then moved to refer it to the committee spoken of which was also adopted.

Messrs. HAILMAN and CRAIG were appointed on behalf of Select Council. The resolution was forwarded to Common Council.

Mr. BURGWIN offered the following resolution, and called for the yeas and nays:

WHEREAS, The third rule of order forbids any member to leave the Council chamber without consent from the President, and the President has stated that when a member chooses to leave without his consent, he has no power to prevent him from so doing; therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this Council that a violation of said rule on the part of a member of this Council deserves and should receive a reprimand from the President and a suspension from participation in proceedings of the Council until said member apologizes to the House.

Mr. GALLAHER said it was another resolution to censure.

Mr. BURGWIN said it was intended for censure, and was ingeniously planned for that purpose.

The yeas and nays were called, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Burgwin, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gross, Hallman, Hartman, Kirk, Kehew, Laufman, Lloyd, Murdoch, Murray, McMahon, Schmidt, Scully, Torrens—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffin, Gallaher, Holmes, Littell, Marshall, Morrow, McClelland, McEwen, Quinn, Rafferty, Rees, Shipton, Wainwright, S. J., Wainwright, Z., Watson, White, Zern and McAuley—13.

So the resolution was lost.

Mr. GROSS moved that the motion to strike out all after the time it was announced no quorum was present.

Mr. BURGWIN appealed from the decision, and Mr. McEWEN seconded the appeal.

Mr. GALLAHER—My appeal was seconded, Mr. President.

The Clerk of Common Council again appeared and a scene of confusion again ensued.

Mr. McAULEY, on resuming order, said: "Do not forget where we are gentlemen."

Mr. McCLELLAND—Do I understand you to rule that a meeting called in the manner described is legal?

The PRESIDENT—Yes, sir.

Mr. GALLAHER (at the President's desk) read a notice in one of the city papers in reference to the meeting, and asked if that was a legal notice.

Mr. BURGWIN again urged upon the President the fact that the minutes of the meeting ought to be disproved before he allowed the members to have a voice in the proceedings. The gentlemen made quite a lengthy argument in elucidating his points.

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